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General Crime Found On Decline in Boston; Liquor Offenses Rise

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 28, 1940

In Boston: Utility Fights Rate Cut

Crime is decreasing in Boston, except for offenses resulting from the use of liquor, which have increased beyond prohibition days, Judge Joseph T. Zottoli told Aleppo Temple at a luncheon today. [Details: Page 13.]

The Worcester Suburban Electric Company challenged the validity of a petition for lower light rates brought by a group of consumers before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

Aviation manufacturing facilities needed for national defense will be increased by construction of an $8,000,000 addition to the Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine plant at Hartford, Conn. [Details: Page 14.]

The steamship Exeter arrived at Boston with $4,000,000 of Italian gold for discharge at New York, 130 passengers, including many American refugees, and a large cargo. [Details: Page 13.]

Court Holds Three in Panama Revolt Plot

PANAMA, Panama (AP)—Despite efforts of Dr. Ricardo Alfaro, candidate for President of Panama, District Judge Bunk Gardner of the Canal Zone dismissed petitions for writs of habeas corpus on behalf of three men charged with fomenting a revolutionary plot. The men fled after police reported discovering a quantity of arms consigned to Mario Alfaro, nephew of the candidate.

In Washington: Senate Bars Jobs to Reds

The Senate passed sweeping legislation barring Communists and "Nazi Bund" members from jobs in interstate industry, and forbidding employers to use "strikebreakers" or resort to other "oppressive" labor tactics.

The Federal Communications Commission announced it would not authorize the operation of commercial television stations until the industry had agreed upon uniform standards for such broadcasting. Revocation of a recent order permitting limited commercialization effective Sept. 1, it said, would remain in effect. [Details: Page 7.]

Official records indicate that nearly 200,000 aliens will have joined the ranks of naturalized citizens when the fiscal year ends June 30. The high mark is 224,728 sworn in in 1929.

Mexican Groups Seek Expulsion of Trotsky

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Expulsion of Leon Trotsky, exiled Communist leader, was sought today by the Nationalist Association, a conservative political organization, and by the National Youth Confederation with assertions that his presence constituted a "constant danger" for the Nation.

Wall Street Prices Break, Then Rally

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street was jolted by a rush of selling in securities and commodities markets on the news of the Belgian Army surrender today but, after the first half hour of dealings, the flurry subsided and prices recovered partially. In foreign exchange dealings, Allied currencies broke sharply but failed to penetrate the low levels established several days ago.

War Summary: Leopold Surrenders to Nazis

Leopold, King of the Belgians, today surrendered to Nazi Germany. Suddenly, and without warning to the Allies, he negotiated a separate peace and ordered his army to lay down its guns. [Details: Page 1.]

The Allies, however, will continue the fight. Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that the British and French would refuse to recognize the Belgium capitulation. Belgium officials in Paris, claiming to speak for their Government, renounced their King and pledged themselves to carry on. [Details: Page 1.]

In Belgium, following King Leopold's order to surrender, the Germans pushed on to within six miles of Bruges in their advance upon Ostend. [Details: Page 6.]

In North France the Germans broke through the Allied lines at Valenciennes and claimed to have taken Douai. They also pushed across the River Lys, the last water obstacle before reaching the Channel ports from the East.

In the Argonne, a new German attack was believed to indicate an attempt to outflank the French army holding the line of the Aisne in defense of Paris.

In Norway intensified German efforts to help troops holding the far-northern port of Narvik against Allied besiegers were seen in reports that 1,200 German Alpine fighters had been landed by parachute in the past two days. German troops landing by plane were reported to have crossed Rombakfjord for an attack on British flanks near Narvik. Allies were excluded from the Norwegian Foreign Exchange market which was reopened today. The Danish Stock Exchange also reopened after a seven weeks' war interruption.

Yugoslav-Russian relations recorded marked improvement with Soviet ratification of a trade and navigation treaty between the two countries whose trade relations have been virtually frozen for more than 20 years.

Greece added to its already partially mobilized army by calling up specialist and military classes of 1934.

Egypt sought volunteers for a national guard to assist regular police in the event of an emergency.

France appointed Robert Renom de la Baume to succeed Marshal Henri Pétain as Ambassador to Spain, following Britain's appointment of Sir Samuel Hoare as Spanish Ambassador. Robert Coulondre, French Ambassador in Berlin up to the outbreak of the war, was named French Ambassador to Switzerland.

King Alfonso, former Spanish monarch, was received in private audience by Pope Pius at the Vatican.

Vanderbilt 'Wondered a Bit' Over Attitude of Jackvony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt told the Senate wiretapping committee today several circumstances caused him to "wonder a little" about the integrity of Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony to prosecute fully election frauds and municipal corruption in Rhode Island.

A private investigation by the Frank B. Bielaski detective agency became necessary during which, the Governor admitted, wire-tapping was used upon the phones of Mr. Jackvony and others. The Governor previously had said he paid personally for the wire-tapping.

Statements by the McCoy organization in Pawtucket that the Attorney General "had certain connections" which would make it impossible to prosecute cases of election frauds, gambling, and municipal corruption in the State, made a private investigation essential, the Governor said.

"We had to determine whether there was any basis for the statements in Pawtucket or not," he told the Senators who have been holding hearings on the wire-tapping case for nearly a week.

Mr. Vanderbilt outlined three situations which, "all added together" began to make him "wonder" about Mr. Jackvony's integrity.

The Governor told the Senate Committee that prior to his taking office two reports on corruption in Rhode Island were prepared by select committees. One was by a committee headed by Mathew W. Goring, who subsequently became an Assistant Attorney General; the other was by a committee of procedure to be followed in ar-

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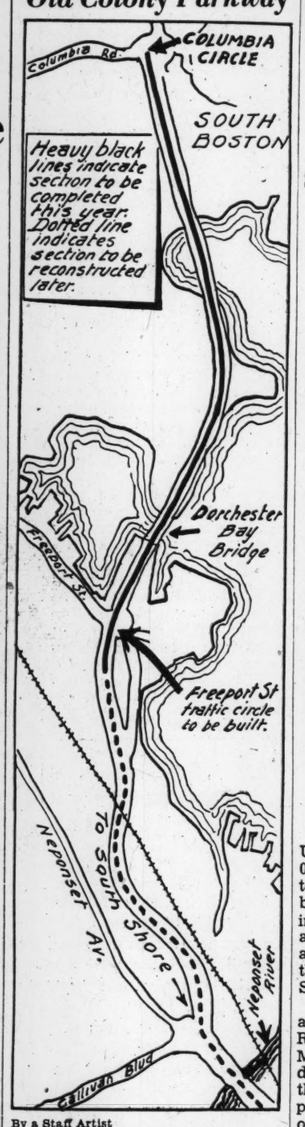
Old Colony Parkway


COLUMBIA CIRCLE
Columbia Rd.
SOUTH BOSTON
Heavy black lines indicate section to be completed this year. Dotted line indicates section to be reconstructed later.
Dorchester Bay Bridge
Freeport St.
Freeport St traffic circle to be built.
To South Shore
Neponset Av.
Neponset River
Calves Is.
Old Colony Blvd.

By a Staff Artist

Six Lanes Planned

Showing section scheduled to be rebuilt to make a "double-barreled," six-lane highway. First half of the project just south of Columbia Circle, as shown on map, is scheduled for completion this year.

Boston Outlet To South Soon To Be Widened

Old Colony Parkway, Boston's major traffic artery to the South Shore and Cape Cod, is scheduled to be transformed from an ordinary four-lane highway into a six-lane speedway between Columbia Circle and the Neponset River Bridge, the Metropolitan District Commission announced today.

Construction will begin on the first half of this project, the stretch between Columbia Circle and Freeport Street, in about 10 days. A traffic circle at the latter intersection, where much of the Boston bound traffic turns left on Freeport Street on its way to Dorchester Avenue and points west, will be included.

The contract has been let to the John P. Condon Corporation of Watertown for $125,000. Final papers are scheduled for signature tomorrow.

The distance from Columbia Circle to Freeport Street is nearly a mile. A somewhat shorter distance remains between Freeport Street and the Neponset River Bridge. The M. D. C. plans another project to complete this lap of the highway later, probably next year.

This year's work will take between six and eight months, Edward F. Barry, Assistant Secretary of the M. D. C., stated today. It is hoped the rebuilt highway will be in service by the first of the year. The Condon firm contemplates closing only half of the present highway at a time so that traffic can continue.

The new highway will have two roadways, of 32 feet each, with a 20-foot strip planted with shrubs and grass in the middle. The surface of the roadways will be bituminous concrete. Considerable grading work is involved in the project, but no land-taking will be required. the present improvement will eliminate a rather rough section in the Parkway which has been caused by uneven settling of the present surface.

Johnson to Speak For War Department

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 28

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson will speak tonight in what is expected to be a reply to the address of former President Herbert Hoover in which he proposed a "single-headed administrator" for the defense program.

Mr. Johnson's speech will be broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company's blue network from 9:30 to 10 p. m., E. S. T.

One-Man 'Boss' For Munitions, Hoover's Plea

Says practical business problem should remain beyond military realm and free of politics.

President Roosevelt's preparedness program is meeting with criticism from leading Republicans—not as concerns its goal of adequate defense, but as to means of attaining that goal. Last night former President Herbert Hoover and two candidates for the Republican presidential nomination—Thomas E. Dewey and Frank Gannett—criticized the Administration's recent preparedness moves as being partisan and political.

Mr. Hoover called for a single-headed munitions administration, assisted by a nonpartisan advisory board with sub-directors for agriculture, labor, and industry. Mr. Dewey proposed a nonpartisan national defense board to handle preparedness. Mr. Gannett called on the President to make a third term statement and so lift preparedness out of politics.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28 — The United States does not need 50,000 airplanes to be put in hangars to become obsolete within a year, but a co-ordination of American industry that can turn out 50,000 airplanes a year if they are needed, according to Herbert Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States.

Making it clear he did not agree with all phases of President Roosevelt's preparedness program, Mr. Hoover, in a Nation-wide radiocast over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company last night, urged the naming of a single man to control munitions production. The need, as he saw it, is for a technical expert having the knowledge of manufacturing, industry, labor, transportation, and agriculture. It was not a job for a military man, he stressed.

"The lesson of the whole of the last World War and every step in the present war is that the procurement of munitions in any large volume must be separated from the Army and Navy establishment," he said. "It must be done by an organization separate and independent of either department. It is an industrial job, a manufacturing job, a mass production job for management and labor. It requires that thousands of factories be co-ordinated to do their part.

"The profession of our soldiers

Continued on Page 20, Column 2

Belgian King Abandons Allies; British and French Fight On, Rush 30 Divisions to Aisne

Belgian Premier flouts decision of Leopold, stating it does not commit the Nation.

By the Associated Press

BERN, Switzerland, May 28—Thirty Allied divisions were reported moving into position tonight south of the Aisne River near Rethel for a "now or never" offensive to rescue French and British forces trapped in the Germans' Lille pocket.

Reports reaching here from both sides of the war zone indicated that Allied Generalissimo Maxime Weygand had placed a major part of this force in position before the Belgians surrendered.

Allied divisions range from about 15,000 to 18,000 men—450,000 to 640,000 in the 30 divisions reported massed for attack.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, May 28—The Belgian Army has laid down its arms at the order of its Commander-in-Chief, Leopold III, King of the Belgians.

Suddenly, without warning, the Belgian capitulation came. It was an action unknown to the Allies—an action described to the French nation by Premier Paul Reynaud as "without precedent in history."

Today a vigorous controversy over the action of the Belgian King has developed.

The Belgian Government, which is established in France, through Hubert Pierlot, its Premier, has repudiated the action of the Monarch.

M. Pierlot—declaring that the guilt of one man cannot be imputed to the entire Nation—called upon the Belgians to reorganize their forces and continue the battle at the side of Britain and France.

Belgians' Situation Realized

But the Belgian forces apparently had accepted the alternative of surrender following the terrific pressure which the Nazi forces placed on the left wing of the Allied front, which the Belgians were holding.

Amid the criticism of the action of the Belgian King, the difficulty of his position is clearly realized. Millions of refugees, mostly women and children, were caught in the small war zone where the Allied forces were being pressed between

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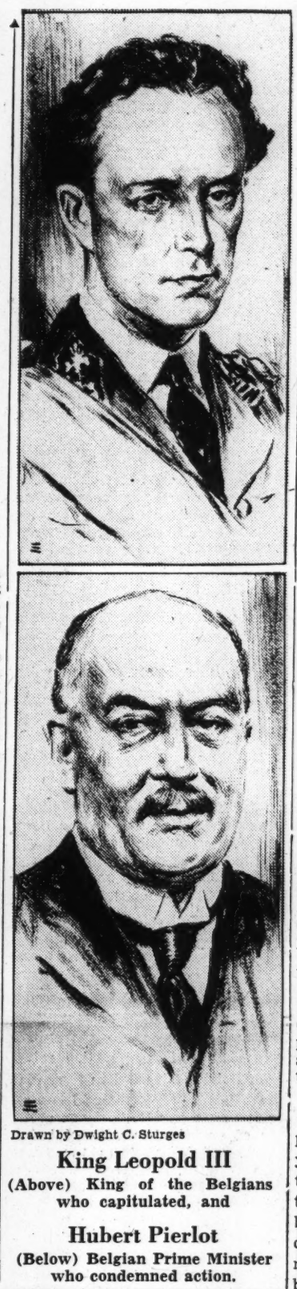


Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

King Leopold III
(Above) King of the Belgians who capitulated, and

Hubert Pierlot
(Below) Belgian Prime Minister who condemned action.

British Commons cheers when Churchill declares that Allies will ignore Leopold's order to army to lay down arms—British force admitted to be in 'grievous peril'.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 28—Leopold III, King of the Belgians, has capitulated to Nazi Germany. But the Allies will fight on—ignoring the sudden action of the Belgian Monarch which is criticized as having been taken without consultation either with Britain or France.

In a brief but vigorous explanation to the House of Commons, Prime Minister Winston Churchill today declared that Britain and France would ignore King Leopold's orders to his Army to lay down its guns.

Admitting that the sudden action had placed the British Expeditionary Force in Northern France and Belgium in "grievous peril," the Prime Minister declared that the battle "in the world cause to which we have bound ourselves" will go forward with the "utmost discipline and tenacity."

Adding that the Belgian Ministers had declared themselves the only legal government of the country, he pointed out that [illegible] had determined to continue the war despite the King.

"Nothing which may happen to us," the Prime Minister said solemnly, "in this battle can in any way relieve us of our duty to defend the world cause to which we have bound ourselves."

A thunder of cheers arose then in the House.

Echoing the words of this morning's French communiqué, the brief British statement read over the radio shortly after noon by Mr. Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, emphasized that "the Allies are facing this new situation and will continue to fight."

"I don't think we should attempt at present to pass judgment" on Belgium's capitulation, he said.

Praise for Army

"We know that the Belgian Army has been fighting very bravely against tremendous odds," he added. "The situation in which the British Expeditionary Force consequently finds itself is one of extreme gravity. But there should be no loss of complete confidence in our ability to achieve ultimate victory."

Meanwhile British military sources declared that their expeditionary force in Flanders "is not beaten" and will continue the fight with their French allies.

Striving to give the French time to strengthen their front on the Somme and Aisne Rivers, the British, it was said, have been fighting a battle for the past fortnight which "will rank as one of the finest feats ever performed by British troops."

Virtual Deposition

The Prime Minister's declaration was accepted in many quarters as a virtual deposition of the Belgian Monarch.

Amid vigorous criticism in the press of the Belgian King's action, the official statements warned against too hasty a judgment. The Prime Minister himself suggested to the House that it should refrain from passing a final verdict upon Leopold's action as Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Army. And he paid a tribute to that Army itself, declaring that it had fought "very bravely."

To an accompaniment of ringing cheers, the Prime Minister declared that news from the continent should not "destroy our con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Leopold's surrender signals Nazi drive: Page 6.

Tax Increase, Boost in Debt Limit Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—The Administration today decided to ask for new taxes and a debt limit increase at this session of Congress.

The decision was taken at a three-hour conference of Congressional leaders this morning in the office of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. President Roosevelt, who urged the program, was advised of the conferees' conclusions and approved the program.

Federal taxes yielding $700,000,000 a year and a $3,000,000,000 increase in the national debt limit are agreed upon. The present debt limit is $45,000,000,000, and the present debt $42,786,692,992.

The announcement came as Washington somberly discussed the news of the capitulation of Leopold, King of the Belgians. Quick approval by Congress is expected. A joint statement was issued by Congressional leaders as they left the conference.

Longer Session Seen

The development was unexpected 24 hours ago. Until late yesterday, when it was learned that at the President's initiative the drive for tax legislation had been renewed, it had been accepted that Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation at the beginning of the budget year was shelved for good. With the new tax problem came the possibility that Congress may stay in session longer than the first or second week in June, previously expected to mark adjournment.

The joint statement said:

"Chairman Doughton, Mr. Jere Cooper, Chairman of the Tax Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Harrison, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, have been in conference since 9 o'clock this morning with Secretary Morgenthau and with Mr. Bell, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Helvering and with the joint congressional committee expert, Mr. Colin F. Stam; and they have agreed to ask Congress at this session to consider legislation to provide funds for the payment of the national defense program. Chairman Doughton and Senator Harrison stated that they will convene their committees immediately to formulate a plan.

Approved by President

"They will propose an increase in the national debt authorization by $3,000,000,000 to provide for the issuance of national defense obligations to be sold with maturities not to exceed five years, and they will also propose the levy of additional taxes, the details of which are to be worked out by the committees. These proposed taxes will yield between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 annually over the five-year period, which will be sufficient to liquidate the national defense securities.

"The Secretary of the Treasury communicated to the President the conclusions reached by the conferees and the President expressed his approval of the program."

At the initiative of the President, Senator Harrison, Mr. Doughton and Mr. Cooper met yesterday to discuss tax plans and commissioned Mr. Stam, Chief of Staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation to work out tentative plans as a basis for today's discussion with the White House and Treasury. Public sentiment has grown to finance the unprecedented peacetime defense program through special taxes. In view of the emergency fast work is expected in formulating the program, but even so, preparation of a tax of this size is a formidable undertaking.

Intimate Message from Washington

Pump-Priming Starts in Washington, but for Battleships Not Homes—Consumption Economy Versus Saving Economy

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Just before the war it was calculated by John Maynard Keynes, British economist, that the British were saving about 7 per cent of their national income. At the same time it was estimated that the United States was saving about 20 per cent of its national income. From this vast difference, and the resulting economic consequences, arose the school of economics that argued America was over-saving. People were putting too much money aside for a rainy day, it was declared, and not spending enough. England was following what was called a consumption economy and using up the goods it produced while the United States was following a savings economy. It was declared that England's quick recovery from the depression, as contrasted with the United States, was in part the result of this contrast in economies.

When 20 per cent of a national income is "saved" it means that the money is taken out as profits and reinvested. Sometimes it is put into a bank and the bank reinvests it, or into life insurance and the life insurance company invests it or perhaps it goes direct into stocks and bonds.

But in the United States, right down to the present, it has been hard to find anything to invest this huge amount of savings in that returned good profits and was safe. A good deal of money consequently clogged the coffers of the banks as idle funds, and did little good to industry. The withdrawal of the money from active work tended to slow down the wheels of industry and to throw people out of work.

Big Arms Drive

Now the United States is starting out on one of the world's greatest armament drives, with the prospective expenditure of billions. The Government will spend this money. Building battleships and building machine-guns means that the Government steps in and puts men to work.

Where will the money come from? Well, eventually this money will come from taxation. There seems to be no two ways about it. We can think of no subject less agreeable to contemplate, or more thankless to write about just now, but at the same time it is something that is hard to ignore. Congress evidently feels the matter is unpopular for it shows no signs of doing anything to raise the money just at present. It proposes to put it off till after the election. Meanwhile the public certainly wants to rearm and to rearm rapidly; and there is more than one sign that it has more backbone than Congress and would be prepared to start paying the cost immediately.

But in any event, an extraordinary change has occurred in Washington. The pump-primers have been urging that the Government step in and spend vast sums of money. That is what the Government is now going to do. The people who previously opposed it are now backing it wholeheartedly under these very much changed conditions. It has a united Nation behind it. Pump-priming originally meant building bridges and homes, and now it means building airplanes and battleships. But it is government expenditure all the same. The cost of it will eventually, it seems certain, come out of the earnings of corporations and of thrifty people, and it will cut into the percentage of national savings. It may take care, in its own brutal way, of the problem of "over-savings."

It seems sardonic enough that when this operation should really go into operation on a big scale the money expended should go to build lethal weapons rather than products that would create a higher standard of living. But it is a matter out of America's hands. Stuart Chase estimates that England is now spending over 50 per cent of its national income for war, and France and Germany as much as 60 per cent. He points out that an equivalent percentage for the United States would be between $35,000,000,000 to $40,000,000,000 annually! America is still lucky enough to be out of that category.

A Silver Lining

There is one very small and tattered silver lining to this cloud. If pump-priming really is capable of putting men to work, it should certainly do so now. The difficulty is that a war-time economy is different from a peace economy, and that a battleship or a fort does not lift up the living standards like a new bridge or a row of decent homes replacing a slum. But for all that, huge expenditures should put men to work, and may even produce a boom. We note that in the Wall Street Journal, last Saturday, three optimistic economists put forward the theory to the convention of the New Jersey Bankers' Association that the preparedness program might "finance itself," without any increase in national debt or tax rates simply by starting the wheels of industry turning. There are 10,000,000 unemployed people, they argued who, if got to work, could produce as much additional goods as is already produced in the Nation by the 8,000,000 employed factory workers.

About all that can be said of the idea is that some indirect benefit seems likely, in Washington's view, from the appearance of these huge expenditures. The country is going to have a good look at large-scale pump-priming, in unfettered action.

Richard L. Strout

Lafayette Pilots Withdraw Honor Given Lindbergh

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—Honorary membership in the Lafayette Escadrille conferred on Col. Charles A. Lindbergh after his 1927 Atlantic crossing was withdrawn today by order of the Trench and Air Association of American volunteer combatants in the French Army in 1914-18, representing former pilots of the Escadrille.

The Association announced its action was the result of Colonel Lindbergh's speech of last Saturday, which it classified as "definitely opposed to the spirit of the American volunteers of the Lafayette Escadrille and Foreign Legion who rushed to the defense of France in 1914."

The former pilots of the Lafayette Escadrille's announcement concluded:

"We believe that his words are an insult to the memory of the comrades who fell on the field of honor and who rest in the crypt of the Lafayette Escadrille monument at Garches."

The speech of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's which roused veterans of the Lafayette Escadrille in Paris was radiocast over the United States from Washington May 19.

Beauties: Near and Far Beckon Vacationists

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

South Dakota, rich in scenes and legends of the Old West, is one of the newer vacation lands of western America. With its famous Bad Lands and the near completion of the Rushmore Memorial in the Black Hills, this State is being put on many tour itineraries of leading travel companies.

For many years South Dakota was the home of the Sioux Indians. Then in the '70's gold was discovered and it became the scene of feverish prospecting, of rich strikes and wide open mining towns, of which the most famous was Deadwood.

High on the granite face of Mount Rushmore, under the direction of Gutzon Borglum, are being carved the heads of four Americans who have done more to shape this country's theory of government than any other men: Jefferson, the writer of the Declaration of Independence; Washington, presiding officer of the convention that framed the Constitution and the first President of the United States; Theodore Roosevelt, who limited the encroachment of private privilege on the principles of a people's government; and Lincoln, who preserved the Union.

First planned in 1924 and dedicated in 1927, the first head was not unveiled until 1936, and while the work is not completed it now has advanced far enough to show how the carvings will appear when finished.

A two-day circuit of the Black Hills of South Dakota and a visit, of course to Mount Rushmore, will be part of the Raymond-Whitcomb Land Cruises that leave the East on July 10, July 31, and August 10 and leave Chicago a day later in each instance.

* * *

Island resorts usually offer to vacationists an opportunity to get away from the rush and noise of heavily patronized travel centers. Grand Manan Island, located in the Bay of Fundy off New Brunswick, Canada, is no exception to this rule. Easily accessible by steamer from St. John and St. Andrews, N. B., and Eastport, Maine, it offers comparative isolation. Its peaceful atmosphere and its hospitable population are attracting more and more summer folk in search of solitude. Accommodations in the various small settlements range from small hotels to cottages, all at reasonable rates. Boat trips around the island, hikes, fishing trips, shore dinners, and swimming are among the many diversions available.

* * *

The Hotel Benjamin Franklin, headquarters for many visitors to the New York World's Fair, has a new managing director. George H. O'Neil, one of the best-known hotel executives in the United States and Canada, took over his duties on May 20. Mr. O'Neil formerly was Vice-President in charge of operations of the United Hotels Company of America, supervising the operation of hotels in 27 cities.

* * *

For "off-the-beaten-path" vacationists scenic British Guiana, on South America's north coast, is an exceptionally alluring retreat. Larger than the State of Texas, this country of excellent climatic conditions has within its extensive area large districts rich in gold and diamonds, vast forests of valuable hardwoods, stretches of cattle ranches, and reserves where Arawak Indians still live as in the days of early explorers. One of British Guiana's most impressive sights is Kaieteur Fall. Five times as high as Niagara, this waterfall tumbles from a tableland into Potaro Gorge, a sheer drop of over 800 feet. Within convenient traveling distance from the United States, this wonderland is rapidly reached by cruise ships of several steamship lines and by fast plane service, both providing direct transportation to Georgetown, the colony's capital city.

* * *

With the opening of the Oyster Harbors Club last week end C. W. Wannop, Manager, reported that many improvements have been made at the club and that there already have been made many reservations for the coming season. Almost all of the cottages in the Cape Cod Club have been rented, and since last season three new homes have been built on the Island. The leading sports event of the coming season will be the State Open Golf Tournament to be played over the Oyster Harbors Fairways June 24.

* * *

New Hampshire's lake regions attract many visitors annually and among the heavily patronized lakes is Newfound, a few miles from Bristol. Situated in the quiet of verdant hills, Newfound is well equipped to care for a large number of vacationists without being "overrun." Word from the Bungalo Village, which operates a number of comfortable camps in the region, reveals that reservations for the summer are steadily coming in indicating that Newfound Lake will have its usual busy summer. Family accommodations are one of the features of Bungalo Village.

Faces in Stone

© Charles d'Emery

Mt. Rushmore Memorial

Washington's face is shown in forefront of this South Dakota attraction

Librarians' Conference Finds Serious Books in Chief Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 28—Serious concern of Americans over mechanized warfare in Europe, plus their accelerated interest in world affairs, together with rapid changes in social and employment needs at home, have brought an unprecedented demand for library books, it was brought out at the opening sessions of the American Library Association here yesterday.

In fact librarians are wondering if they should not change their emphasis and depart from the traditional groove of serving books for entertainment and turn strict attention to supplying books of more vital value to men and women in these critical days. After all, some librarians reason, movies and dramatized skits on the radio are offering the people plenty of entertainment.

Choosing Educational Services

A searching scrutiny of present library services, which have spread in their scope to a multitude of activities approaching community centers, was urged last night in the general session of the conference by Ralph Munn, President of the American Library Association, who is also Director of the Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh.

Most libraries with limited budgets competing for the taxpayer's dollar with the police and fire departments, Mr. Munn said, must eliminate less important services and choose those which offer educational and civic profit to the community.

As a first step in bringing library service more closely to the serious needs of the people, Mr. Munn urged that "detectives," "mysteries," "westerns," as well as some non-fiction having little literary or social significance, be no longer stocked on library shelves, even though the library is a tax-supported institution in a democratic nation. He maintained it is not necessary to serve "all" the taxpayers.

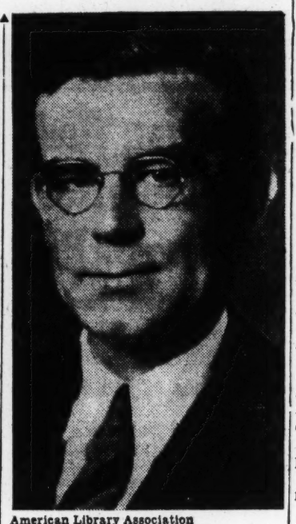
Just as the municipal orchestra selects its program without reference to the thousands of taxpayers who prefer jazz, and as the city art museum does not cater to those whose interest is limited to comic strips, so librarians should not continue to give out books "whose purpose is to supply the reader a pleasant evening, but one which leaves little profit to himself or the community," Mr. Munn declared.

Another type of drastic change which is now contemplated in a large eastern library, the library official announced, is the complete elimination of the children's department, leaving the public free to focus its energies and aids on the educational needs of men and women. Though Mr. Munn himself did not exactly approve this move, he said that the librarian planning it defended it on the ground that "schools were charged with the education of children, and that book service should be a part of that education."

"I mention this radical change only to emphasize the need of our being bold and purely objective in our scrutiny of the library needs of our communities," declared Mr. Munn. "All parts of library service should be appraised anew in the light of changing conditions."

The question of censorship came up in the first day's proceeding when the Committee on Censorship urged the association to "throw its force and influence behind any individual librarian or any library board confronted with any demands for censorship of books or other material upon a library's shelves." It urged that a "committee on intellectual freedom" be appointed and empowered to safeguard the rights of library users in accordance with the Bill of Rights of the United States. More developments along this line are expected later in the week.

A search for books, which American pioneers printed before 1876, an enterprise promising to provide a more complete record of issues of the American press than has ever before been available, is now in process in every library, large and small, throughout the Country, Mr. Douglas C. McMurtie, of Evanston, Ill., told librarians yesterday. The work is a part of the Work Projects Administration Historical Records Survey, he said.



American Library Association

Ralph Munn

Director of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, who is presiding at the sixty-second annual conference of the American Library Association, being held in Cincinnati, May 26 to June 1.

Court Ruling Paves Way For Refugees to Collect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—A motion for summary judgment in the sum of $5,848 granted by Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora last week to Ida Werfel, cousin of Franz Werfel, Austrian playwright and against the Zivnostenska Banka of Prague, Czechoslovakia, is seen in high legal circles here today as opening a way by which refugees from German-occupied countries may successfully reclaim the bank deposits which they left hurriedly behind them.

This judgment, it was held, may disclose a legal method by which refugees from Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium can reclaim their funds in any case where the foreign bank has attachable accounts and credits in the United States.

Up to the German occupation, Mrs. Werfel had been able to transfer funds from her Czech bank to the United States by obtaining permission for the transfer from the National Bank of Czechoslovakia. However, when German forces occupied Czechoslovakia in March, 1939, they took control of the Czech banks. Anticipating trouble, Moss, Marcus, and Gardener, of 36 West Forty-fourth street, attorneys for Mrs. Werfel, immediately attached funds which the Czech bank had on deposit with the Chase National Bank of New York.

The Czech bank filed a cross-motion contending that Mrs. Werfel could not assert any claim until a demand had been made and refused and unless permission of the National Bank of Czechoslovakia had given permission for transfer of the funds. To this Justice Pecora, taking full account of the German occupation, replied in his decision:

"The futility of a demand by plaintiff on a bank controlled by the German authorities is immediately obvious. In fact, the National Bank of Czechoslovakia, whose consent was required in foreign exchange transactions, has ceased to exist. A new bank called 'National Bank of Bohemia and Moravia' has been created by the Germans. It is utterly beyond question that the debt is owing to the plaintiff. Courts will not insist upon the impossible to enforce a just claim. Fortunately, the plaintiff has been able to attach funds in this country which belonged to the debtor bank. To deny her the relief she now seeks would not only be a stark injustice to her, but would result in no one getting the funds who would be properly entitled to them."

A similar attachment by Mrs Werfel against the Bohmische Escompte Bank and Credit Anstalt, also of Prague, was vacated in August, 1939, by Supreme Court Justice John F. Carew on the ground that Mrs. Werfel had failed to make a demand for payment on the defendant and had not obtained permission of the Bank of Czechoslovakia for transfer of the funds. Justice Pecora's decision appears to be directly contrary to that of Justice Carew.

Mayor Hard to Get In Virginian County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—It looks as though nobody wants to be Mayor of Bowling Green, Caroline County, Va. Two years ago Mayor L. E. Martin, a Democrat, declined to run again. Roper Raines, one of the few Republicans in the County, announced his candidacy. It was too late to get his name on the ballot, but he was elected by a write-in vote.

Then it was discovered that Mr. Raines couldn't qualify for office because he hadn't paid his poll tax.

Two more mayorless years face Bowling Green, because no candidate has filed for the June 11 election.

Investigate First

DALLAS, Texas, May 28 (AP)—Possibility some aviator might be forced to bail out in the vicinity set Manager Guy Draper of the Oak Cliff Chamber of Commerce to thinking. He issued a statement urging war-minded citizens to investigate before shooting at parachutists.

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Mexican Oil Industry Told To Reorganize

MEXICO CITY, May 28 (AP)—A far-reaching reorganization of the Government oil industry was directed yesterday by President Cardenas to effect economies designed to enable Mexico to pay "just" indemnities for the expropriation of foreign oil companies in 1938.

The President instructed the Oil Administration to carry out the following measures "with the greatest possible speed":

1. Eliminate all unnecessary jobs.
2. Reduce wages of all employees making more than 700 pesos, about $116 a month, and eliminate all overtime work and wages except in emergency.
3. Reduce the number of temporary workers.
4. Create no new jobs and cease filling vacancies where possible.

The President also declared that the industry must start early next year to pay the Government accumulated back taxes and must hereafter meet its obligations regularly.

He appealed to the powerful petroleum workers' union to support his economy program and aid in the payment of indemnities to expropriated companies, which, he said, would mean sacrifices on the part of the Mexican people.

However, sources close to the union, which has formally requested an increase in wages and transfer of the management of the oil industry to union representatives, predicted that it would oppose the Presidential program.

Defense Plan Opposed By Youth Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 27—The New York Youth Congress, affiliate of the American Youth Congress, had today rejected the advice of its most highly placed friend and defender, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and voted down a proposal for adequate national defense introduced at its closing session here last night. The proposal, which was in line with Mrs. Roosevelt's views, received only a scant 12 votes. It was offered as an amendment to a resolution previously adopted in which the new arms program of the Federal Government was unequivocally condemned.

Mrs. Roosevelt flew here from Washington to address the youth. They received her respectfully, but stood solidly with their leadership against the Federal national defense program.

This stand by the New York Youth Congress anticipates action by its parent body, the American Youth Congress, which will not define its attitude regarding war and national defense until it meets at Lake Geneva, Wis., next July. Officers of the Parent Congress said here today their body had taken no stand on either of these questions.

"Liberal" Groups

Both the parent organization and the New York Youth Congress are liberal to the extent of being leftist. Strong criticism of them has been voiced from time to time and the charge that they were "fellow travelers" with the Communists has frequently been made.

The Youth Congress meanwhile has categorically denied support of any totalitarian government as was charged in connection with its alleged Communistic leaning, and through its assembly, meeting in Washington last February, sent a message from American Youth to World Youth Congress committees in 52 countries, including France, Great Britain, Japan, China, and Russia, pledging American youth to dedicate itself to work for "world peace and social justice." No messages were sent to Germany, Italy, or Finland, these nations not permitting their youth organizations to participate in Youth Congresses.

Urges Defense Plans

The President's wife, who more than once has defended the American Youth Congress against charges of Communism, said she was in favor of a defense program that would include better housing and continuance of work relief, as well as armaments; but she stressed, failure to adequately prepare for defense might result in the needless sacrifice of many American lives.

Whatever the outcome of the war in Europe, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, the United States is bound to be seriously affected.

Defense of the United States will take the most modern machines of war and that is what the present defense appropriations are intended to provide, Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

Marcantonio Cheered

The point of view of the delegates, however, was revealed in the long ovation given Representative Vito Marcantonio (American Labor Party), of Manhattan, the second speaker, which was far greater than that accorded Mrs. Roosevelt. The delegates cheered and whistled when Mr. Marcantonio, who cast the only negative vote in Congress on the first defense appropriation last week, declared that the new funds were being sought merely for the purpose of waging an aggressive war 'in the defense of the American dollar and the British pound."

Anyone who said otherwise either was naïve or dishonest, he continued, after having asserted in Congress that the United States is already adequately prepared for a defensive war.

5,000,000 Refugees Pouring Into France

GENEVA, May 28 (AP)—Count de Rouge, Secretary General of the League of Red Cross Societies, reported yesterday more than 5,000,000 refugees are in flight from Northern France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, presenting the world "the greatest refugee problem it has ever known."

"Five million refugees, almost all of whom are women, children and aged, are fleeing the war into a country of 40,000,000 whose resources all are mobilized to fight the war," Count de Rouge said upon returning from a visit to Paris.

Refugees Listed

The French executive of the International Red Cross said there were 3,000,000 refugees from Picardy and other Northern battlefields, 70,000 from Luxemburg, 50,000 from the Netherlands already and nearly 500,000 more still on the way.

"Many of those caught in the battle zones may never get through," he added.

"Thousands of small children, too tiny to tell of their families, were separated from them in the rush.

"We believe at least 100,000 children were separated this way among the mass of refugees."

The immediate and crying need of all refugees, he said, was shelter while the French Government is moving them into safe south central zones.

"For the moment the problem is not food and clothing, but simply finding roofs and shelter for these people. The French food-stores are sufficient for the moment; clothing needs may come later since the weather is temperate."

In Paris Belgian authorities reported that approximately 200,000 Belgian refugees have passed through Paris on their way to shelter in designated areas of France and more are still coming.

Officials are checking identity papers to prevent the entry of spies.

The newspaper Le Temps advocated work for the refugees on farms and in factories, where manpower has been depleted by call to arms.

A Grave Problem

The problem of the refugees is becoming increasingly grave in the areas where the fighting is taking place. Caught in the crossfire from both sides, entire villages and farm lands have not been heard from.

A few of the refugees who have escaped from the combat areas have reached England. But for the most part, it is believed that the 5,000,000 men, women and children, including 2,000,000 refugees who fled from the occupied areas of Belgium, are still in the area which is now a battleground.

In Britain the evacuation of 15 additional towns along the English Southeast Coast has added to the numbers now being moved. Children are already being moved from these towns, which include Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Felixstow, Harwich, Clacton-on-Sea, Frinton-on-Sea, Walton, South End, Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Sandwich, Dover, Deal and Folkstone.

Refugee Lessons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — France's experience with the first influx of refugees which followed the outbreak of war last September has taught the French Government many lessons which will prove valuable in handling the present refugee influx.

When the war began several hundred thousands inhabitants of the border regions of Alsace and Lorraine were obliged to quit their homes on extremely short notice and were dispersed in a number of departments of the center and the southwest. At the same time there was a voluntary exodus of women and children from Paris and from other large towns.

Although notices had been posted for months in every Paris apartment-house, specifying the region to which exacuated persons should go, the handling of the refugees in the beginning gave rise to bitter and not unjustified complaints. Too many people were assigned to some towns and localities and not enough to others. There was no adequate provision with blankets and linen. Gradually the efforts of local authorities and of French and foreign relief organizations brought about an amelioration of the situation.

Since then, there has been a genuine effort on the part of the Ministry of the Interior, working in co-operation with local municipal and prefectual authorities, to secure for every potential refugee a definite place of refuge, to which he, or she, will be transported without delay.

There has been an exhaustive census of accommodations. Abandoned houses have been repaired; fireplaces have been installed where heating facilities were lacking.

Wooden barracks have also been built in various parts of France for the purpose of housing refugees.

Refugees Attacked

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Sam Pierce of Dallas, Texas, ambulance driver with the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, told in a radiocast from Paris last night how he had witnessed German airplane attacks on roads filled with refugees.

"A formation of five Messerschmitts came down out of the skies and when they were about 500 feet above us they turned loose. All those who were too tired or too old to duck were the victims. They then turned after that work and shot the cattle in the fields. At the time there was not a military vehicle on the road anywhere. Within a radius of 500 yards there were about 30 killed and wounded," he said.

Mr. Pierce told of witnessing a bombing of a line of vehicles, mostly loaded with refugees, four days later.

Nazis Accused

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons today that the "bombing of hospital ships and machine-gunning of ambulances in France may be taken in conjunction with deliberate attacks by German aircraft on refugees on the roads of Belgium and France as typical of the methods pursued by the German Government."

"The British Government hold themselves ready," he went on, "to take such action as they consider appropriate, but it is not their intention to exact retribution from the wounded or on women and children."

He added that he hoped to announce shortly changes in arrangements for th eeconomic prosecution of the war.

Californian Freed In Liquor Graft Case

LOS ANGELES, May 28 (AP)—William G. Bonelli, Los Angeles member of the State Board of Equalization, was acquitted yesterday of liquor graft conspiracy charges.

The jury acted on the advice of Superior Judge William J. Palmer, who tried the case.

Acquitted with him were Ed Levine, lobbyist; Merle Templeton, Chief Liquor Control Officer, and William J. Cooke, former Bonelli campaign worker.

Judge Palmer ruled the District Attorney had established a prima facie case against the remaining two defendants, Gilbert Forte, Supervising Liquor Control Officer, and Ray Huntsman, liquor salesman, and they must present a defense. All had moved for an instructed verdict.

Stanford Golden Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif. —Stanford University will celebrate its golden jubilee, beginning March 9, 1941, according to a recent announcement by the President, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.

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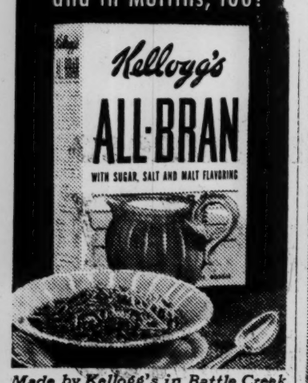

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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Translators in 24 Tongues Help President With Mail

WASHINGTON (AP)—Crisis, persecution and war have increased the babel of letters and telegrams addressed to President Roosevelt in foreign tongues.

Translators skilled in 24 languages have been putting into English for the White House 375,000 words per month.

Emerson B. Christie, who has served 11 years as chief of the translating bureau of the State Department, says this is four times the quantity of letters from foreigners that came to President Hoover, which in turn was twice as many as President Coolidge received.

The rush of foreign letters, Mr. Christie explains, comes largely from:

"Persons who appeal for aid in getting something done, as in obtaining a visa to enter America.

"Persons who feel themselves the victims of some persecution or restriction by foreign governments.

"Persons who want to offer advice on the conduct of foreign affairs."

Most Letters "Ask"

The most general type of letter, Mr. Christie says, is an "asking" one. A few are outright "begging letters." The difficult situation of many people in foreign countries has increased the number of legitimate requests, and has decreased the proportion of "crank" letters.

A few threatening letters come to the President, menacing him unless he takes such-and-such a course. Mr. Christie says more used to arrive in President Hoover's term. They are turned over to the Secret Service.

Letters from abroad to the President, Secretary Hull or a Government department may arrive in any one of thousands of languages. The average American knows of a couple dozen. But Mr. Christie quotes three eminent philologists as saying there are 1,500 to 6,780 living languages. Mr. Christie says 1,500 is conservative.

Actually, the bureau is equipped to translate 24 most often recurring tongues — French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Polish, Dutch, German, Latin, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Russian, White Russian, Ukrainian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovene, Icelandic, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian, Rumanian, Hungarian, Finnish, Greek and Esperanto.

Latin Sometimes Used

Latin may seem a very dead language to high school students, but Mr. Christie finds it far from dead. It is still the language for official ecclesiastical communications. The College of Cardinals this year communicated the passing on of Pope Pius XI to the American Government in Latin. The world's diplomatic language was Latin for many centuries before it became French.

Letters in Esperanto (an artificial language designed to serve as an international means of communication) come chiefly from people who do not think their own language is sufficiently known to be translated.

Mr. Christie explains the great number of languages by saying many do not cover a large geographical area. Some languages serve only a few thousand persons.

Mr. Christie keeps on hand a list of translators in the comparatively unknown languages for special work when necessary. He spreads his 24 standard languages among five assistants. Most of the diplomatic communications that come to the State Department are written in English, French or Spanish.

Replies to foreign communications are written in English by the interested governmental agency. It's up to the fellow at the other end to find out what the reply says.

No Exact Translation

Though endeavoring to translate ideas with great accuracy, Mr. Christie confesses "there is, in the strictly scientific sense, no such thing as an equivalent in one language to a word in another.

"Every word carries with it a kind of aura of associations which are peculiar to it. All that can be hoped for is to make so close an approximation, in the translation, of the meaning of the original as will serve for practical purposes."

A dictionary is a "dangerous instrument," he believes, except in the hands of a man who already has a thorough knowledge of both the languages concerned.

"Most words have more than one meaning," he explained, "and one is apt to choose the wrong word." He told of a translator converting the catalogue of an American harness company, into Spanish, who turned the heading, "Harness for Single Horse," into the Spanish equivalent of "Harness for Bachelor Horse."

The translating bureau sees that the foreign and the English texts of bilingual treaties correspond closely. Some extraordinary results have been produced by discrepancies in such texts.

Some Strange Mistakes

A treaty between the United States and Sweden, made by Benjamin Franklin in French in 1783, was translated into English and published in the United States statutes at large. The English version contrived to do much mischief until Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes cleared it up in 1930. The treaty said in effect that a person in the United States could bequeath his "fonds et biens" to Swedish subjects, and vice versa. The phrase had been translated narrowly, "goods and effects," and was interpreted to exclude real estate. Thus, many Swedish relatives of immigrants here had been denied their full rights under the treaty until Chief Justice Hughes dug the correct translation out of the original French.

The United States and Tripoli concluded a treaty of peace and friendship on Nov. 4, 1796, in Arabic. A supposed English translation, approved by the Senate and formally proclaimed, contained this surprising sentence: "The Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion." Only a few years ago a State Department official went over the Arabic text and found there was no such sentence in it!

The translating bureau has grown as the United States Government has grown. Its beginnings were humble. In fact, when Thomas Jefferson, first Secretary of State, wrote to offer Philip Freneau the clerkship for foreign languages, he said:

"The salary, indeed, is very low, being but $250 a year; but also it gives so little to do as not to interfere with any other calling one may chuse."

Murals Depict Florida Mail in the 80's

Courtesy Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration

West Palm Beach Recalls Carriers Who Covered 80-Mile 'Route'

"Barefoot" carrier is seen leaving Jupiter Lighthouse for Miami, while keeper and wife watch.

Florida's 'Barefoot Mail' Carriers Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—From 1880 until a stagecoach line was established in the very early "90's," mail for the territory south of Jupiter Lighthouse went down by the "barefoot route," the mail carriers walking the beach for eighty miles to Miami.

To commemorate this method of mail carrying and especially as a memorial to James E. Hamilton, who lost his life in this service, six murals have been hung in the West Palm Beach post office, depicting probable scenes in the course of the carrier's journey.

Nation-Wide Contest

The murals are the work of Stevan Dohanos of Westport, Conn., whose designs were selected in a nation-wide competition held by the Section of Fine Arts, Public Buildings Administration.

During the "80's" when Mr. Hamilton and his successors were carrying the mail the beach offered the only route and this was not free from its dangers. Wild cats, bears and alligators inhabited the jungles to the west and hardy travelers wishing to reach communities at the south gladly paid for the privilege of walking with the carrier. Amounts paid varied from $2.00 to $10.00, according to the type and amount of luggage. A passenger and luggage represented considerable delay to the carrier, who could ordinarily make the complete trip in six days.

The carrier's own equipment was limited to a hatchet and a water bucket. He carefully arranged catches for rain water along his route.

There were several postoffices on the route south of Jupiter, the first at Lake Worth, later changed to West Palm Beach. The terminus was Lemon City, now part of Greater Miami. At Lemon City there had grown up a sizeable community and weekly dances were held. At least one of these carriers includes in his reminiscences to his family stories of dancing all night after delivering the mail and in the morning beginning his return trip.

Rowboat for Milkman

At Hillsboro Inlet a rowboat sacred to the use of the mail carrier, was kept moored. It was here that Mr. Hamilton lost his life. Some traveler violated the rule never to move the boat and one day in the fall of 1887, Mr. Hamilton found it necessary to swim the shark and alligator infested waters. His clothing and mail sack were found later hanging on the branches of a mangrove tree, the only explanation of the mail's delay. As there were no witnesses, local opinion is divided as to the cause of his death. All agree, however, that he could not have drowned, because of his well known ability as a swimmer.

Georgia Finds Industrial Wealth Concentrated in a Few Counties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Industrial Development Council of Georgia, in a preliminary report on economic conditions in the State, discloses that industries in 16 of Georgia's 159 counties earn 70 per cent of the income of the State.

One third of the total population of the State lives in these counties. It is significant that the extreme opposite end of the economic scale is found in immediately adjacent counties. The two most striking examples of this are Harris County, lying between two counties of the top-rate group, the prosperous cotton manufacturing counties of Muscogee and Troup, and the sea products and naval stores center, Glynn County, surrounded by Camden, Brantley, and McIntosh, in the extreme low group.

DeKalb County leads all the counties in the State, seconded by Fulton, which contains most of Atlanta and its suburbs and much additional surrounding territory.

The textile manufacturing counties of Bibb, containing Macon; Floyd, containing Rome; Whitfield, containing Dalton, and Hall, containing Gainesville, were also included in the leading group, as were also the older counties of Richmond and Chatham, containing Augusta and Savannah, each having diversified industries.

Twenty-eight per cent of the State's wealth was included in the three closely-knit metropolitan counties, Fulton, DeKalb, and Cobb.

Certain significant relationships are found to exist between prosperity and source of income, most striking perhaps of which is that the poorer counties are those containing the greatest concentration of mineral wealth. These strikingly illustrate the need for development of the products of these areas to marketable status. The majority of these products of the State are shipped outside for processing.

Of the five groupings of relative county productivity, it was a striking fact that twenty or more counties are included in a grouping possessing no industries and only a minor agricultural contribution. One mountain community and one potentially agricultural, though eroded, county are the low-rated members of this low group.

Eighty per cent of the State's families have an annual income below $2,000 and in some of the poorest counties this percentage is as high as 99.

Statistical calculations of the report were prepared by Joseph B. Hosmer, of the State Engineering Experiment Station of Georgia Tech, aided by a WPA clerical project. Preston S. Arkwright, President of the Georgia Power Company and a champion of industrial expansion in the State, is Chairman of the Council.

Mexican Strawberry Calls Picker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Although the average person thinks of Mexico as a tropical country, visitors carry away with them an impression not of tropical fruits, but of the ever-present and ever-delicious strawberry. It is in season all the year round, from Queretaro south; and the fragrant, juicy, red berries are served in many restaurants in Mexico City as a courtesy, preceding whatever meal the visitor orders.

In North Mexico, strawberries are in season ordinarily from February through April. This year they came in later, and will last longer.

The strawberry was introduced to Monterrey by a French woman who had a little farm, and who was moved to try and find easy extra-money crops for her Mexican neighbors. She hit on strawberries as the best possibility, and a year's trial in growing them convinced her that they were just the thing.

Now, they are exported from here, packed by the big Mexican canning companies, and sold in quantity in the town. The fun of picking berries in the sun, with the sweet fragrance of them everywhere, is counted worth while in itself; and whoever wants to visit the berry fields and pick his own, can get them at the price of about four cents, American money, a pound.

Scientific tests against 14 leading *extra-priced* gasolines prove

NU-BLUE SUNOCO

unsurpassed in mileage!

And here's how *users of extra-priced gasolines* voted last fall on the *other* qualities of Nu-Blue Sunoco

THE QUESTION: How does this new gasoline compare with the premium gasolines you have been using, in— (As Good? Better? Not as Good?)	
Knockless Performance	91.2% Said As Good or Better
Pick-up, Acceleration	93.7% Said As Good or Better
Power, especially on hills	94.9% Said As Good or Better
All-around Performance	90.3% Said As Good or Better

THIS SPRING... mileage tests made at low, medium and high speeds, were completed March 27, by Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories. Regardless of speed, Nu-Blue Sunoco was unsurpassed in miles per gallon by any of the 14 extra-priced gasolines tested; and since it sells at regular gas price, Nu-Blue Sunoco gave *more miles per dollar.*

LAST FALL... an independent research organization asked 1475 premium gas users in 14 cities to test Nu-Blue Sunoco and—

9 out of 10 said Nu-Blue Sunoco *equalled or excelled extra-priced gasolines in road performance*

SELLS AT REGULAR GAS PRICE

Britain Puts 400,000 'Paraspotters' on Guard

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Sir Edward Grigg, Undersecretary of the British War Office, announced in a radiocast yesterday that 400,000 volunteers have been 'raised and organized" to fight German parachutists if they attempt to land in Britain.

Sir Edward said a large proportion of these volunteers, who responded to the appeal of Secretary of War Anthony Eden 12 days ago, already had been armed.

Sir Edward added that the "paraspotters" would give valuable aid to the regular troops by "manning a wide range of posts and reporting quickly on any landings they observe."

Emphasizing that regular troops were "ready to tackle enemy landings from the air," the Undersecretary said the "volunteers are only a part of our new system of defense."

Newly organized defense volunteers sprang to their posts ready for action when air raid sirens sounded in the Orkneys late May 26.

Eighty per cent of the volunteer force in the Orkneys, where Britain's Scapa Flow naval base is located, is composed of ex-service men. Two-thirds of them have kept in training at rifle clubs. They keep their arms and ammunition at home.

Plants Guarded

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP)—Canada has strengthened its antisabotage guards at hydroelectric plants along the international boundary by "certain military distributions" in the past week end, Defense Minister Norman Rogers told Parliament yesterday.

The announcement came after Norman J. Lockhart, Ontario Conservative, contrasted Canada's precautionary measures to those taken by the United States, "who are not even at war," at the Sault Ste. Marie Locks on the American side.

Mr. Lockhart said the plants supplying vital power to Canadian industries should be adequately protected, particularly in view of the large number of tourists expected shortly from the United States.

Aliens Face Trial

REGINA, Saskatchewan, May 28 (CP)—Immediate prosecution of all enemy aliens in Saskatchewan who have failed to register or to report regularly to police, was announced May 25 by W. J. Estey, Attorney General.

Mr. Estey called for the full cooperation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the municipal police forces in the cities and towns for a thorough check up of all enemy aliens in the Province.

This check up is to be launched immediately.

Drastic Penalties

BERN, Switzerland, May 28 (AP)—The Swiss Government, using its extraordinary decree powers, strengthened the entire penal code today by placing many civil cases under the jurisdiction of military courts and providing for execution in cases of treason by espionage or sabotage.

Execution for such offenses previously was applicable only in time of war. A Council communiqué declared the peacetime military code "does not take sufficient account of the dangers of the present situation."

Cromwell Tells 'Why' of Speech

TRENTON, N. J., May 28 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell, defending his pro-Ally speech in Toronto March 19 when he was Minister to Canada, asserted today it was "a very quiet alarm indeed" in the light of world events of the past few weeks.

Mr. Cromwell, who resigned his diplomatic post to become Democratic candidate for the United States Senate from New Jersey, said in a keynote speech prepared for the Democratic State convention:

"I had dared before election day to tell the truth and thereby to create the suspicion in the minds of my fellow countrymen that perhaps the soothsayers had lulled them into a false security."

He said he had felt compelled to warn Americans "of the grave threat to our peace, prosperity, and democratic institutions. I was convinced that there was no safety in smug complacency. I knew that the outcome of this war was a matter of vital importance to our people."

Aide to Dill

International

R. H. Haining

Lieutenant-General becomes Vice-Chief of British General Staff.

New Shifts Made In Realignment Of British Army

LONDON, May 27 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. R. H. Haining was named Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff today under Gen. John Greer Dill in the reorganization of the British High Command.

Maj.-General B. C. T. Paget, Commander of the 18th Division, was appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Home Forces with the acting rank of Lieutenant-General.

General Paget led the successful British withdrawal from Norway. He will be under Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, who was shifted from Chief of the General Staff to General officer commanding the Home Forces.

General Haining had been General officer in charge of the Western command.

Gen. Sir Henry E. Jackson was appointed to General Haining's old post.

Today's changes were in line with the move to revitalize the British Army under Prime Minister Winston Churchill's new war drive.

Egypt Places Ban On Nazi Radiocasts

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 28 (AP)—The Egyptian Gazette gave some editorial advice to its readers on the subject of radiocasts.

"Every minute you spend listening to enemy broadcasts is a minute spent in the service of Hitler," it said, and added that listening is "treasonable in effect if not intent."

Governors of the Provinces of Egypt have been instructed to reinforce the partial blackout which was imposed throughout Egypt early in May.

Meanwhile it was understood that Hungarian dancers, whom Egypt feared had learned too much entertaining Allied soldiers and sailors, will go to Italy.

A Government ban on renewing contracts of cabaret performers because some might be spies left about 400 girls jobless.

Nazis Plan Great Climax And Division of Spoils

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 28—The military capitulation of Belgium appears to the Wilhelmstrasse to open the way to achievement of its fondest dreams.

It sees the Flanders and Artois salient practically eliminated and the stage fully dressed for a final climax in which Italy, Spain, and Russian will all participate, expecting to divide the spoils after the capitulation of the British and French Empires.

Italy's participation is expected in most quarters here, including neutral observers.

The logical factor governing Italy's actions is the French army guarding the Italian border. So long as that French army has been able theoretically to invade Italy, Signor Mussolini has been playing a waiting game. But this potential threat of the French Army to Italy may be removed in two ways.

1. The German Army in northern France could turn southwards against the main French forces, inducing withdrawal from the Italian front to meet the German assault. Such a withdrawal would convert the southern French forces from an implement able to invade Italy into a defensive frontier guard.

2. The German Army could advance through Swizerland, threatening the French southern army in the rear and very probably forcing French abandonment of the Italian frontier.

Italy May Stay Out

Should Herr Hitler decide to proceed immediately to the long-threatened invasion of England after consolidation of his positions in Belgium and Artois, Italy might forcibly remain outside the war.

But the logic of events would probably bring Italy in should the German forces adopt the other course of striking first against the French, leaving England to the final task after cleaning up France.

It may be assumed that Italy prefers this course and is waiting until certain German main attacks are directed against France before committing itself finally.

Should Britain capitulate now, current talk here suggests that it would be allowed to retain most of the Empire outside Europe.

An implied warning to England to snatch its last chance of peace or face the same fate that befell Poland and the Netherlands is already being sounded in the German press as the German forces keep up their pressure against the Allied armies in Artois and Flanders.

As France, for the first time since 1558, has relinquished some of the Channel ports guarding the continental approaches to England to the Germans, these warnings appear to be a kind of psychological bludgeon intended to induce England to abandon its war effort.

Strong Potential Resistance

It is recognized in most quarters that the French Army is still capable of strenuous resistance. But the German assumption is that the political pressure of all revisionist countries can now be exerted behind the momentum of the German Army, thereby inducing France to capitulate rather than submit to the prospect, which is considered here to be unquestionable, of the ultimate destruction of the fighting power of the French Army.

On Berlin's streets these high hopes, and even the sensational news concerning Belgium, produces curiously little reaction.

Standing five minutes watching one of the busiest corners in Berlin, one could see not a single persons carrying a newspaper nor a single sale by newsvendor standing at the corner displaying big headlines: "Belgian Army Surrenders."

The people are going about their business with apparent lack of interest.

Perhaps it is because the Army, in its daily activities, to them is much like the daily production figures of some American factory is to its stockholders.

All seems so remote in Berlin, where even uniforms are now relatively scarce.

Belgian People Face Difficult Choice

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Belgian people today are called upon to follow either their King or their Government, the one to surrender under Nazi arms, the other to resistance with the Allies.

Leopold III, eldest son of the Albert who led his people to victory with England and France through the deep glooms of 1914, '15, '16, and '17, has chosen to capitulate. Even Berlin reports that Leopold ordered the Army to lay down its arms against the advice of a majority of his Ministers.

For most Belgians, whose territory is occupied by German armies, the choice between King and Government has a future rather than an immediate practical meaning.

For the Army in the field, the choice was inescapable and urgent as the Allies state they will go right on fighting. Belgian units were thus faced with the alternatives of disregarding their King's order, or throwing down their arms under hazardous circumstances.

Tried to Keep Neutral

For Belgium as a Nation, the King's surrender climaxes a series of moves under his leadership that broke the peacetime bonds with France and England and took refuge in armed neutrality.

Leopold it was who announced on Oct. 15, 1936, that Belgium had severed its military alliances and henceforth would defend its territory alone.

That move returned Belgium almost to the neutral status—established in 1839, and maintained until the Kaiser's armies invaded Belgium in 1914. In addition, Leopold's diplomacy — he exercised a vigorous influence on the Cabinet — removed Belgium from the ranks of those Nations then seeking to reconstruct a system of general security for Europe.

France, particularly, complained bitterly then, as Premier Reynaud does today. Paris said it had been given no prior notice of Belgium's move until the King's speech was made public.

Belgium in 1936 insisted that collective security was not being abandoned, and that the country was not returning to "neutrality." Instead, Foreign Minister Paul Henry Spaak said Belgium wanted to be "completely independent" and did not want defensive alliances.

Welcomed by Reich

Berlin in October, 1936—already under Reichsführer Hitler's full sway for more than two years—welcomed Belgium's withdrawal from the French alliance of 1920, and from the Locarno treaties.

Belgian Fascists and Flemish Nationalists attacked the League of Nations and sought to end Belgian membership. Premier Paul van Zeeland and his Government insisted that Belgian loyalty to League ideals remained, and was not affected by the new policy of independent preparedness.

In retrospect, the Belgian policy of 1936 responded directly to the pressure of German diplomacy, just as Leopold's surrender, without questioning its motives or necessity, corresponds with German demands. In Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and now Belgium, the Nazi suggestion to "stop resisting" has been spread abroad as a potent accomplice of the invading armies.

Leopold in his statement of 1936 said: "Reoccupation of the Rhineland (by German troops), which abrogated the Locarno accord, practically placed our country in its prewar position."

Hope Seen in Locarno

Locarno in October, 1925, came as a French and British compromise for stabilization of the combustible situation in North Central Europe. The universal commitments of the League Covenant had not been implemented after five years of intensive French effort.

That road came to its dead end with British rejection of the Geneva Protocol in 1925. Britain in turn defended its action on the ground that the Protocol would expose the Empire to possible conflicts of interest and policy with the United States, a non-member of the League.

Germany meanwhile had only begun to feel the influence of Adolf Hitler. The first volume of "Mein Kampf" was published in 1925; the second in 1927.

Under the Locarno Pacts, Europe breathed easier, and the world rejoiced. A solution seemed to have been found for Europe's key problem of Franco-German relations.

Buffer Strip of Defense

Belgium figured prominently in Locarno, for geographical reasons made amply apparent in events since May 10 of this year. At the time of Locarno, France enjoyed a buffer strip of defense on the other side of the Rhine, in the demilitarized German Rhineland adjoining Belgium.

Locarno sought to freeze that favorable situation and guarantee it against disturbance. Germany, France, Britain, Italy, and Belgium signed the main agreement. It took note "of the abrogation of the treaties for the neutralization of Belgium." The four major powers agreed to respect Belgian borders, the existing Franco - German borders as fixed at Versailles, and all other provisions of that treaty, including a demilitarized Rhineland.

Supplementary accords were signed between Germany and Belgium, France, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. These were in the form of arbitration conventions.

France, in separate agreements, underwrote the integrity of Poland and Czechoslovakia.

A Scrap of Paper

By remilitarizing the Rhineland, Hitler's Reich destroyed not only the basis for Locarno, but gave the first sweeping public evidence of his determination to tear up the Versailles Treaty.

In the light of Germany's successive diplomatic and military moves since then, ending with the second invasion of Belgium, the violation of Locarno in 1936 fits into a broad pattern.

Belgium reacted to that difficult situaton by trying to go it alone; then called in the Allies when Germany again violated the pledge given in 1936 to respect Belgium's restored neutrality; and finally, comes to today with a house divided by Leopold's "personal" capitulation and retirement to a castle in Belgium.

Bizarre Twist Added

Many countries have written chapters in the conflict between crowned heads and peoples' governments, but Belgium adds a bizarre twist: The populace mostly under military occupation, the King in surrender, and the Government carrying on from a foreign city.

Signs of divergence between King and Government have not been lacking since Leopold's accession six years ago. Let on the issue of resisting German aggression the country appeared united. Leopold himself assumed command of the field armies with words of bravery and sacrifice.

Prime Minister Pierlot, who refuses to accept ever his sovereign's command to surrender Belgium, heads a coalition Government. When war began, all parties were represented except the extreme Right, Rexists, the extreme Left, Communists, and the Flemish Nationalists.

Since a majority of the Belgian Cabinet Ministers in Paris supported M. Pierlot, it would appear that Belgium has come to the point of a deep cleavage that may affect the future of Belgian monarchy as an institution. So for Belgians, today may mean not only, "King or Government?" but whether any independent monarch shall again occupy the Belgian Throne.

German Conquests In Quick Series

Surrender by Leopold, King of the Belgians, adds to this record of German conquest:

Poland: Charges invasion Sept. 1, 1939. Germany announces capitulation of Hela, "last center of military resistance," Oct. 1; no capitulation by National Government, which withdrew to France.

Denmark: Invaded and occupied in a day, April 9, 1940; no organized resistance; King Christian remains in Denmark.

Norway: Invaded April 9; no capitulation. Resistance continues in north, where King Haakon remains with his Government.

Luxemburg: Invaded and occupied in a day, May 10; no organized resistance; Grand Duchess Charlotte and her family flee to Paris.

Netherlands: Invaded May 10. Queen Wilhelmina remains in England, where she fled before surrender.

Belgium: Invaded May 10; capitulation by King Leopold, somewhere in Belgium, May 28.

Canada Summons 40,000 Men

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP)—The Canadian Government today authorized the recruiting of between 35,000 and 40,000 additional men for the active service force in Europe and its Air Force and began formation of a Veterans' Home Guard.

The new measures were announced to the House of Commons by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and the Defense and Air Ministers.

"These are emergency measures designed to meet the critical situation which has developed in Europe in the past fortnight," said Mr. Mackenzie King.

The Prime Minister said the total strength of the Canadian active service force as of May 10 was 81,519 officers and men, 23,768 of them overseas.

He said that on May 10 the Royal Canadian Air Force mustered 1,389 officers and 10,926 men.

Arrangements had already been made for mobilization of the Third Division. Needed additional Ancillary Corps troops would also be enlisted for corps already announced to be formed in field. It was announced at the same time by C. G. Power, new Air Minister, that 5,000 additional men—craftsmen, pilots, gunners, and observers—would be taken into ranks of the Air Force, given preliminary drill and training, and absorbed into the Force as soon as possible.

Parliament heard of the latest proposed increases in fighting strength while studying Finance Minister J. L. Ralston's measure for $700,000,000 in war appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year.

Kennedy's Daughter Off to U. S. by Plane

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Rosemary Kennedy, eldest daughter of United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, traveled by plane to Lisbon, Portugal, today to catch a trans-Atlantic plane to return to the United States.

It was explained that she took the air route because of demand for space on the liner President Roosevelt, which is scheduled to reach Ireland Thursday to take Americans home.

All other members of the Ambassador's family are in the United States.

At United States Lines offices, inquirers were told the waiting list of Americans indicates that the number desiring to leave is greater than the capacity of the President Roosevelt.

Liner Arrives

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The United States liner Washington arrived today from Genoa and Naples with 1,068 passengers, including 500 Jewish refugees traveling on Swiss passports.

The ship was held up by British contraband control officials at Gibraltar for nine hours, and 400 sacks of mail taken off—a procedure avoided with recent Italian liners.

Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Russia, returned after a year in Moscow, on what he described as a leave of absence and purely a personal trip, although he said he was hurrying to Washington to talk with President Roosevelt. He left his wife and daughter in Moscow.

Lexicon of War Is Expanded By Newest Method

By the Associated Press

The war has brought these words into general use:

Blitzkrieg — The technique of "lightning war" preferred by Germany. Progress in tank construction and massed motor transport helped make it possible. Used by Italy in Ethiopia, but the word did not get into wide circulation until the Polish campaign by Germany.

Parashootist—one who arms to repel parachute invaders. Grew out of the organization of volunteers in England to guard against German influx from the sky.

Stukas — dive bombers. The word Stuka originally was used to describe the German "Sturtzkampfbomber" with its 400 miles per hour diving technique. It is now used to describe any "dive bomber."

Panzer troops—"armored" soldiers. A specialized term that has now attained broader meaning. Now used to describe motorized and other fast-moving armored troops.

Fifth column—the enemy force within the citidel, including spies, traitors, and alien sympathizers.

Ersatz—German for substitute. There are many in the German Wehrwirtschaft, which means the science of organizing a nation's economy for military purposes.

200,000 Firemen Pledge War on 'Fifth Column'

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Representatives of more than 200,000 volunteer firemen in six states organized the National Firemen's Association here May 26 and pledged the entire membership to combat all "fifth column" activities.

"We are determined," said John F. McNulty of Linthicum Heights, Md., "that all subversive acts on the part of anyone, be he citizen or alien, will be fought constantly and vigorously by our entire organization."

The meeting was attended by delegates from Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Bible Study Urged as Comfort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—That the Bible be read as a source of comfort and guidance in the present period of strain and anxiety was the suggestion made here recently by Mrs. Albert Matthews, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and honorary president of the Women's Auxiliary of the Upper Canada Bible Society.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Society, Mrs. Matthews said: "We are told we should try to remain calm, carry on our normal activities and keep alive the best things in our lives and institutions. The best thing we can keep before ourselves and others —even so far as literature is concerned—is the Bible."

More progress was made by the Bible Society recently than in any other period since its foundation 136 years ago, said Mrs. J. S. MacKay, who was in India for more than 40 years. A total of 541 tons of Bibles were shipped from London last year and almost all reached their destinations. One consignment was carried on a German liner which was scuttled by her crew off the coast of South Africa.

When the Bible Society was organized, the Bible was available in 70 languages, while now it may be obtained in more than 700.

Since 1934 the demand for Bibles among German Protestants increased by 50 to 70 per cent, Mrs. MacKay reported. In Spain the largest circulation was attained amid the chaos of civil war. For the last two or three years there has been a large circulation of the Bible in the Baltic States. In Egypt the stock was depleted by the extra call for copies for soldiers, and a record circulation has been reached in China.

War Games Show Fast Tactics Sound

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., May 28 (AP)—The caissons were rolling back home, and with them nearly 70,000 officers and men of the United States Army who have been in the field since May 5 in the Nation's largest peacetime war maneuvers.

In a five-hour critique 4,000 officers were told the war games demonstrated that lightning war tactics are sound and also confirmed the view of military experts that most of the Army's equipment, transportation and armament is "satisfactory." Several needs were pointed out, however.

A number of officers remained to study lessons of the maneuvers, while the movement of units to home stations in 32 other states began. Some will be traveling for almost two weeks.

Maj. Gen. Herbert J. Brees, chief control officer of the war exercises, told the assembled officers that the tests showed the Army's new "triangular division" was tactically sound.

"It is a small, compact and highly maneuverable unit," he said. "The infantry-artillery team is the basic idea and this is sound. The proportions of the service are about right. The division does need, however, more tanks, more anti-tank guns and a small reconnaissance unit."

General Brees advocated an increase in the Country's anti-aircraft defenses, and said the Army needed more tanks of all kinds and other mechanized weapons.

Ameche Opposes Movie Measure

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Don Ameche, film star, expressed opposition before the House Interstate Commerce Committee yesterday to proposed legislation to outlaw compulsory block booking and blind selling of motion pictures.

The actor told the committee—and an audience filled with women—that it would be "impossible" for producers to comply with proposed provisions which would require them to furnish theater operators with a synopsis of a picture before it was produced.

Pictures change too much in the making, he explained.

Proponents of the legislation contend that under block booking, a theater owner must contract for all or none of the films in a proffered group and that under blind selling sometimes must buy a picture without knowing anything about it except the title.

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Churchill: 'Will Fulfill Duty to World'; Reynaud: 'Our Faith in Victory Is Intact'

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons today follows:

The House will be aware the King of the Belgians yesterday sent a plenipotentiary to the German Command asking for suspension of arms on the Belgian front. (Cries of shame.)

The British and French Governments instructed their Generals immediately to disassociate themselves from this procedure (cheers), and to persevere with the operations in which they are now engaged.

The German Command agreed to the Belgian proposals, and the Belgians ceased to resist the enemy's will at 4 o'clock this morning.

I have no intention of suggesting to the House that we should attempt at this moment to pass judgment on the action of the King of the Belgians in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Belgian Army.

This army fought very bravely, and both suffered and inflicted heavy losses.

Government to Continue

The Belgian Government has dissociated itself from this act (cheers) and declared itself to be the only legal government of Belgium and formally announced its resolve to continue the war by the side of the Allies, who came to the aid of Belgium on her urgent appeal.

Whatever our feelings from facts so far known to us, we must remember that sense of brotherhood between the many peoples who have fallen into the power of the aggressor, and those who still confront him will play its part in better days than those through which we are passing.

The situation of the British and French Armies now engaged in a most severe struggle and beset on three sides and from the air is evidently extremely grave.

Surrender of the Belgian Army in this manner adds appreciably to the grievous peril, but our troops are in good heart and fighting with the utmost discipline and tenacity.

Hard Tidings Forecast

I shall, of course, abstain from comment on what, with the powerful assistance of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, they are doing or hope to do.

I expect to make a statement to the House on the general position when the result of the intense struggle now going on can be known and measured.

This, perhaps, may not be until the beginning of next week.

Meanwhile, the House must prepare itself for hard and heavy tidings.

I have only to add that nothing which can happen in this battle can in any way relieve us of our duty to defend the world cause to which we have bound ourselves, nor can it destroy our confidence in our power to make our way—as on former occasions in our history—through disaster and grief to ultimate defeat of our enemy.

Churchill Moves To Downing Street

By the Associated Press

London, May 28

Prime Minister Winston Churchill belatedly took up residence at No. 10 Downing Street today. Strenuous war duties since becoming Premier May 10 delayed his moving.

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—In a suddenly arranged radiocast to the nation, Premier Paul Reynaud early today announced King Leopold's capitulation to Germany.

Premier Reynaud said:

"I must announce to the French people a grave event. This event occurred last night. France can no longer count on the Belgian Army.

"Since 4 a. m. Tuesday the French Army and the British Army have been fighting alone in the north against the enemy.

"You know what the situation was.

"After the rupture of our front May 14, the German Army filtered between our armies, which found themselves broken into two groups, one to the north and the other to the south.

"On the south it is the French divisions which are holding the new front following the Somme and Aisne Rivers and then rejoining intact the Maginot Line.

"In the north was a group of three armies—the Belgian Army, the British Expeditionary Corps and several French divisions in which many of us have loved ones.

Part of Allied Front

"This group of three armies was under the command of General Blanchard. It was supplied via Dunkirk. The French and British Armies were defending this port on the south and west, the Belgian Army on the north.

"It was this Belgian Army which has just brusquely capitulated unconditionally on the field of battle on the order of its King without warning their French and British comrades in combat, opening the way to Dunkirk to the Germans.

"Eighteen days ago this same King, who up to that time had seemed to attach the same value to the word of Germany as to that of the Allies, sent us a call for help.

"To this we replied, following the plan which had been established since last December by the Allied General Staffs.

Done Without Warning

"But, in full battle, King Leopold III of Belgium — without warning General Blanchard, without consideration or a word for the French and British soldiers who had come to the help of his country in response to his anguished appeal — King Leopold III laid down his arms.

"It is a fact without precedent in history.

"The Belgian Government has told me that the decision of the King was taken against the unanimous sentiment of his responsible Ministers. The Government added it had decided itself to put at the service of the Allied cause all the forces of its country which were still available, and particularly that it wished to raise a new army and collaborate in the work of arming France.

"It is about our soldiers that we are thinking.

"They can say their honor is intact. They are making a magnificent effort along the whole front. Every day during the 18 days of battle they have given thousands of examples of heroism. Young French Generals who have hardly had time to replace their elders have already covered themselves with glory.

Sad Days Have Come

"Our leaders and our soldiers form a bloc in which the country has entire confidence and which tomorrow will draw the admiration of the world.

"We knew that sad days were coming. They have come.

"France has been invaded a hundred times and never beaten. That much our courageous populations in the north must remember. It is from the tests we are awaiting that the new spirit of France will be forged—a spirit which will be greater than ever.

"Our faith in victory is intact.

"The strength of every soldier, of every French man and every French woman is increased ten times. Misfortune has always bolstered France. She has never been as united as today.

"On the new line which has just been established by our great chieftain, Gen. Maxime Weygand, in full accord with Marshal Henri Petain, on the Somme and on the Aisne, we will hold—and because we have held we will win."

Belgian Premier Repudiates Surrender of King Leopold

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—Hubert Pierlot, Belgian Premier, broadcast a declaration today that Belgium's Government had no part in the capitulation of King Leopold III and "the act of one man does not commit the entire Nation."

M. Pierlot, speaking over the French radio, said the Belgian Government had decided to continue the battle against the Germans and had ordered reorganization of the Belgian Army in France, as Paul Reynaud, French Premier, previously had announced.

All Belgian forces will be placed at the disposal of the French command, the Belgian Premier said.

Addressing the Belgian Nation in his radiocast repudiating the King's action, M. Pierlot said:

"The King, exceeding the Constitution, has entered into separate negotiations with the enemy and has treated with them. Belgium is dumbfounded. But the guilt of one man cannot be imputed to the entire Nation.

"Our Army has not deserved the fate which is before it. The act, which we deplore, is without legal validity and does not bind the country. According to the Belgian Constitution . . . all powers come from the people. . . .

"The King has broken the Constitution and placed himself under the power of the invader. Consequently he is no longer able to govern. . . .

"Officials, state leaders, and officers are, therefore, relieved from the alliegance imposed on them by their oath of security. Among the brave young Belgians who have responded to the appeal of the Government in France and Great Britain, a new army will be organized."

Envoy Sees Threat Of New 'Dark Ages'

DUBLIN (AP) — David Gray, United States Minister, said in a speech May 27 that "jungle law has broken loose in Europe" and that some persons believe European civilization is on the verge of disappearance.

Mr. Gray said there are some parallels between the collapse of classical civilization 1,500 years ago and the present situation.

He pointed to the Philippines and their prospective independence as an example of the way a groundwork could be laid in the western hemisphere for "a group of co-operating nations equal in sovereignty and dignity."

Yugoslavia Ships Carloads of Gold

ATHENS, Greece (AP) — Three carloads of Yugoslav gold arrived here May 25 for transshipment to the United States.

The exact value of the gold was not disclosed immediately, but three carloads would run into millions of dollars.

It was believed here that the Yugoslav Government, fearing possible Italian invasion, decided to ship the metal to the United States for safekeeping.

Reserve Opened

LONDON, May 28 (AP) — The War Office announced that the Emergency Officers Reserve, closed in November, 1939, because the number of applicants at that time was "overwhelming," will be reopened on a "limited basis."

The Reserve is open to men with army experience who have been or are likely to become good officers.

First U. S. Representative Arrives at Iceland Post

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Bertil E. Kuniholm, Consul General, radioed the State Department that he had arrived at his post at Reykjavik, Iceland, to which he has been assigned as the United States' first diplomatic representative.

The Government decided to send a representative to Iceland after Germany's invasion of Denmark. King Christian of Denmark also was King of Iceland, a sovereign State.

Deadlock in China

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Since Sino-Japanese military operations were reviewed in these columns on March 20, only minor changes have occurred in the opposing lines. The stalemate continues, but the Chinese view stalemate as the prelude to counter-attack and eventual victory.

As of today, there are only isolated skirmishes to report at points along the line from Inner Mongolia to French Indo-China.

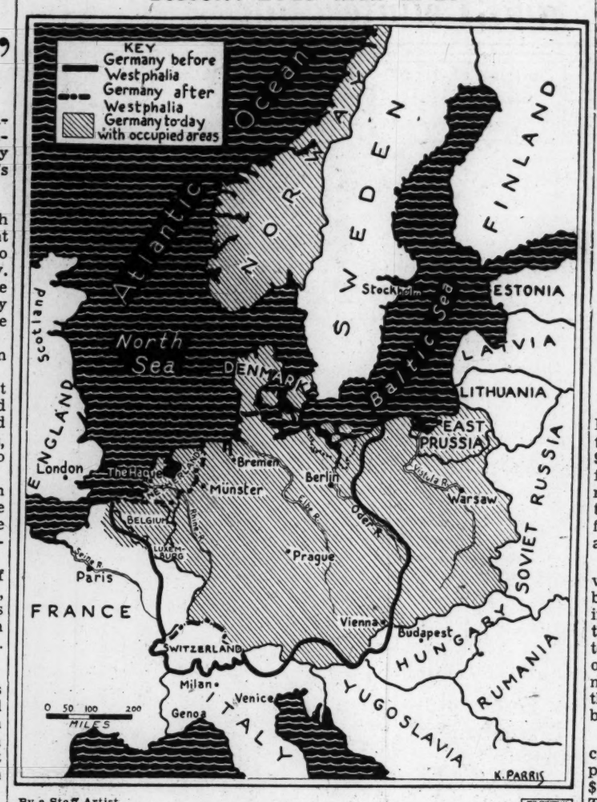
In recent weeks, most of the initiative has come from China's side. Late in April they launched a major counter-offensive in southeast Shansi Province, recapturing the towns of Lingchwan and Yangcheng. Japanese claimed they inflicted heavy losses on the Chinese.

In Honan and Hupeh, central provinces, a Japanese offensive this month is summarized by the official National Military Council at Chungking as a failure, with 55,000 Japanese killed. Neutral observers believe this figure is high.

Radio-Telegraph Resumes Between U. S. and Denmark

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Resumption of direct radio-telegraph communication between the United States and Denmark, interrupted since the German occupation, was announced last night by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. The circuit was scheduled to re-open for regular commercial service at 5 a. m., (E. S. T.) today.

Reich: 1648 and 1940



By a Staff Artist

Greater 'Holy Roman Empire'?

Reichsführer Hitler now talks of restoring German rights taken away by the Peace of Westphalia, completed in 1648. The map shows three stages of German frontiers. Today it exceeds at most points the pre-Westphalian Empire. After Westphalia, the Empire lost Switzerland and the Netherlands. Also, the mouths of the Oder went to Sweden, but remained nominally within the Empire.

Hitler Envisions Vast Domain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reichsführer Hitler is apparently running out of recent treaty "injustices" to correct, now that Versailles is used up, so he is going back to Westphalia and 1648.

At the end of the Thirty Years' War, treaties signed chiefly at Münster compressed all that remained of the once powerful Holy Roman Empire within narrow limits and split it into hundreds of minor states. Herr Hitler has reportedly chosen Münster as the scene where he intends to dictate a peace to France and Britain—if he wins—because Münster saw Germany humiliated in the treaties of Westphalia.

Actually, the Third Reich has already exceeded most of the bounds set at Münster. Only Switzerland and a portion of northern Italy remain outside the Germany of pre-Westphalian days. These lacks are recompensed several times over by the fourth partition of Poland, and the occupation of Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and Belgium.

Reached Into Balkans

At its greatest extent, the Holy Roman Empire of Charlemagne in 814 A. D. included all of present-day France, Switzerland, the Germanic lands, Italy to slightly south of Rome, and a finger reaching down into the Balkans toward present-day Rumania. Denmark and portions of northern Spain were dependent upon the Empire.

In 1189 the Kingdom of France had won independence nearly to the Rhine, and the Spanish Kingdoms were standing alone. Meanwhile, the Empire had extended its influence eastward, over the Kingdoms of Poland and Hungary.

By 1519 the City States of Venice were fully independent, and the Empire proper was retreating northward. But a large measure of control was maintained over the Lowlands, as well as Italian and Swiss States.

European history, both as regards races and political subdivisions, is sufficiently mixed to render any purist theories difficult to maintain. The Nazis have found race theories extremely useful as political slogans. Restitution of lands taken away by previous peace treaties is also a popular rallying cry for those who stand to profit.

To Take and To Hold

Selection of Münster and Westphalia as grounds to justify Nazi expansion now retains chiefly an emotional and academic interest. The Reich's leaders have made clear that German arms will take and hold whatever they are able to take and hold. Yet a vigorous propaganda continues to impress or convince the German people, and to give a semblance of higher claims to the hard calculations of power politics.

How much of the former Holy Roman Empire the Nazis intend to reincorporate in Germany, if possible, is not known. But the pattern of Europe as seen from Berlin returns to the picture of a vast solid core of Empire, surrounded by dependent peoples who are kept rigidly in line.

All this, of course, assuming that a new Münster becomes a Nazi version of the successor of Versailles.

British Ship Losses Top List

By the Associated Press

Great Britain, with losses of at least 784,140 gross tons, has sustained almost 44 per cent of the nearly 2,000,000-ton total loss in merchant shipping during the first 38 weeks of the war.

A recapitulation of the war's ship destruction record showed Britain's tonnage casualties were more than three times as great as those of Germany, which had 249,957 gross tons reported sunk, 70 per cent by scuttling to avoid capture.

Britain's loss in men was even greater in comparison: 778 fatalities and two missing against Germany's reported loss of 194 fatalities and two missing. As there have been no casualty reports on many ships sunk, losses probably were heavier for both nations.

Merchant shipping of 19 nations has been struck, the totals showing 518 vessels of 1,786,629 tons destroyed, with 1,591 fatalities and 1,401 persons missing.

The United States is the only important neutral without a loss. Sweden is the biggest loser among the nations now neutral, ranking fifth with the loss of 44 ships of 93,611 gross tons.

The first 10 losers in gross tonnage are: Great Britain, 784,140; Germany, 249,957; Netherlands, 137,871; Norway, 130,430; Sweden, 93,611; Greece, 92,960; France, 90,858; Denmark, 65,830; Italy, 35,684, and Belgium, 33,424.

More Ship Losses

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Authoritative circles today reported vessels sunk "by enemy action" in the week which ended May 19 included 1 British ship of 629 tons, three Allied vessels totaling 29,552 tons, and four neutral ships totaling 16,120 tons.

These circles said the German tanker Kattegat, 6,031 tons, and the steamer Rosario, 6,079 tons, had been sunk by the Norwegians.

Swiss Get Ships

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The Swiss Government has chartered 15 Greek freighters to serve as supply ships for its industries and military forces.

The Swiss Consulate General said that war-disrupted supply sources and the scarcity of bottoms to transport merchandise made necessary the chartering.

One of the ships, the 10,000-ton Kassos, is docked in New York now. All vessels will use Genoa, Italy, as a terminal port a long as Italy remains a neutral.

Nazis Cut Privileges To Captive Officers

BERLIN, May 28 (AP)—"Special facilities" to captive British and French officers will "now cease," German authorities have announced as a result of reports that German officers captured by the Allies "are extremely badly treated."

The announcement said that French General Henri Giraud, captured in the battle of the Meuse, heretofore accommodated in a castle, now has been transferred to a fortress in western Germany. He will be given a French Colonial soldier instead of a German for an orderly.

"The future treatment of French officers will depend on treatment of German officers who are prisoners of war in French hands," the announcement concluded.

Chungking Seeks Stronger Defenses

CHUNGKING, May 28 (AP)—The foreign quarter of Chungking—a new residential district—was severely bombed by Japanese planes today in the first aerial attack on the city proper since Aug. 5, 1939.

Forty-one fatalities were known. At least 200 were believed wounded. More than 150 bombs fell on the district and 50 houses were destroyed.

Windows of the French Embassy were broken as bombs exploded on all sides.

Twenty-seven planes came over first, then two waves of 36 each renewed the work of devastation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 28—Renewed Japanese bombings of this Provisional inland capital—99 planes kept up the attack for four hours May 26 and further raids occurred yesterday—finds the city ready but still not satisfied with its defenses. Vigorous anti-aircraft fire met the invaders.

Return of clear weather after winter's protective fogs has made bombing possible again, but the intervening months have been put to good use. Steps are being taken to keep Chungking's population, once as high as 550,000, down to a maximum of 250,000. Otherwise the city's caves and dugouts will be overcrowded.

For those who must evacuate the city it has been decided to appropriate $250,000 (Chinese, about $17,500 U. S.) to construct houses. This new housing district is supposed to be completed within two months. And for those who must stay in Chungking new dugouts are being built. In recent months at least 100 new dugouts have been added. These 100 dugouts have a maximum capacity of 50,000.

Longer Raid Warnings

Improved air raid alarms now give the populace as much as an hour's warning when bombers approach.

Elsewhere in China the defenders also have been strengthening their defenses as well as their counter-attacks against Japanese bombers. Chinese reported destroying 12 Japanese planes and large supplies of ammunition during the capture May 19 of Sinyang, a major Japanese base in South Honan Province.

Japanese military authorities admitted April 30 that 11 Chinese planes had attacked the Peiping-Hankow Railway, near Sinyang, but said the attempt was "ineffectual." Destruction of hangars on a Japanese airdrome at Canton was reported by Chinese officials April 9. The same report claimed downing of two Japanese planes, and the damaging of a Japanese gunboat near Macao, Portuguese port opposite Hong Kong.

Sixteen Chinese raiders took part April 13 in dropping bombs and leaflets on Hochow, where the Japanese had concentrated ships and military supplies 50 miles north of Chungking on the Suining River, a tributary of the Yangtze. The same day planes of both belligerents were active at other points. Chinese said they damaged a warship and munitions dump at Yochow in the Yangtze Valley, while Japanese struck at the Chinese supply road from French Indo-China.

Japan More Weary

Comparing China's condition with the present state of affairs in Japan, it may be said that although Japan is still in most respects better off for material things, yet Japan is more weary of the hostilities. This is astonishing, considering that Japan is not undergoing any bombing or similar punishment which free China, and particularly Chungking, must take as a matter of seasonal routine. But behind it lie a number of factors.

Japan from the beginning expected a quick war of "Blitzkrieg" order, an expectation which has been consistently disappointed. It expected an early lifting of war burdens—instead, they have been intensified. The mass of Japanese, at any rate, thought that the Chinese people would welcome deliverance from medieval warlordism. Passage of time is beginning to press home a dampening realization that Chinese resistance is based on widening popular support.

China's losses have been terrific. But the effort, as explained by one high National Government official, is to focus attention on "starting life anew!"

Raids Eight Nights

That is the general spirit. There is less bombast nowadays, yet more quiet determination than ever. There is still "wishful thinking," but less of it. Progress can be seen, even while the weight of war hangs heavy over the land, and that encourages the leaders and the people. Latent frictions have to some extent disappeared, aside from the persistent trouble between the ruling Kuomintang party and the Communists. This friction is being smoothed out in some of its aspects. It probably cannot be entirely smoothed out for months or years to come.

There were severe tests in Chungking last summer during the clear-weather "bombing season." Once there were night raids on eight successive nights. The populace took shelter, sleepless, in hot, crowded dugouts in the rock.

This spring and early summer, Japanese bombers have struck since March 1 at Siulam, where the American United Brethren Mission near Chungshan was destroyed by a bomb; at Pingma on the inland highway through Kweichow Province; at Chikiang, Hunan Province, where United States officials reported demolition of the Roman Catholic Hospital, but patients were removed in time; at Linchuan, Kiangsi Province, where the Roman Catholic Mission was heavily damaged—both of these April 13; at Chungking April 25, 30, May 2, 19, and 27; at Liangshan, 120 miles northeast of the Capital on May 20; and at Kwanghua, northwestern Hupeh Province, May 5, where an Italian Roman Catholic Mission Church was badly damaged.

Meanwhile, in China, within Japanese occupied areas to some extent and markedly here in Chungking, there is no spirit of defeatism or of frantic struggle, but instead a calm, confident planning for the long-range future.

CHUNGKING, China, May 28 (AP)—A large-scale Japanese bombing raid caused 500 deaths at Sianfu, Shensi Province, on May 19, delayed advices reported. Three hundred persons were killed in a single shelter which received a direct hit.

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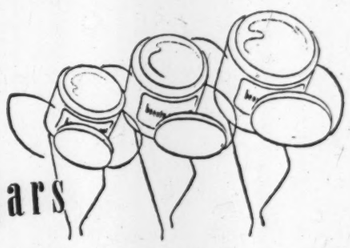

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Leopold's Capitulation Is Hailed in Berlin

BERLIN, May 28 (AP)—Leopold, King of the Belgians, appears to have saved his throne by capitulating, as far as Germany is concerned.

Reichsführer Hitler was reported "profoundly stirred," both by the soldierly attitude of King Leopold in sticking with his troops through the fighting, and by his decision to surrender when, in the German view, further resistance was purposeless.

In some form or other—assuming that Germany emerges victoriously from the war—Leopold will be permitted to continue to function as King, informed German sources predicted.

Speculation was that the Flemish part of Belgium would be joined to the Netherlands and that Leopold would be given this new Kingdom to rule. The Dutch House of Orange, in the German view, is "finished." Wilhelmina herself being held responsible by having fled her country.

Italian Pressure Seen

It was believed here that Italian Crown Prince Umberto, who is King Leopold's brother-in-law, may have helped convince the Belgian monarch that his greatest duty to his country was to prevent further bloodshed.

Prince Umberto is married to King Leopold's sister, Marie Jose.

German arms, however, were said to have been the chief argument for King Leopold's momentous decision.

He has been assigned a castle, presumably in the Ardennes Forest. He probably will be asked to form a civil government with which the German Government, through a General to be appointed later, can co-operate.

The same amnesty extended to Norway's surrendered army probably will be extended soon to the Belgian soldiers.

Germans Hail News

How enormous was the impression of the Belgian capitulation in Germany may be seen by the fact that the radiocast, for the first time since the conclusion of the Polish campaign, ended with the national anthem, "Deutschland Uber Alles."

Otherwise only the "Engelland" song— "We're sailing to England" —has been played consistently.

For the first time, the reserve with which news of important victories has been received gave way to spontaneous jubilation in the capital. Correspondents were told to expect a series of special bulletins today.

Berlin Account

German radio accounts meanwhile said King Leopold made his decision after stormy meetings with Allied Generalissimo Maxime Weygand and his own generals, and after the French had pleaded with him to postpone surrender for at least a week.

The King, according to one account credited to the Stefani (Italian) News Agency, declared that the Belgian Army already had suffered greater casualties than in the World War and that, in view of its "hopeless position," further shedding of blood was useless.

General Weygand, this account said, was unable to lend further assistance to the Belgian Northern Army, yet wanted the Belgians to resist further to permit the French to reorganize their Somme-Aisne front to the south and "enable England to protect herself against invasion."

Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot went to London to tell British Prime Minister Churchill of the King's attitude, and Mr. Winston Churchill called French Premier Paul Reynaud to London, the story continued.

A German radio report credited to reliable sources in Geneva said General Weygand came back to Paris Sunday after a visit to Belgian General Headquarters under the impression that King Leopold was about to capitulate.

"Stormy Session"

"Stormy scenes are reported to have occurred between the King of Belgium and General Weygand Sunday," said this account. "The King, in strong words, voiced his disappointment concerning the effectiveness of Allied help to Belgium. He is said to have bitterly emphasized, in reply to Weygand's request that Belgians should go on fighting, that Belgian troops fought with considerably more courage than the British and French. . . .

"Weygand was unable to get a promise from the King that he would continue the fight because King Leopold realized the hopelessness of the military situation and refused to be responsible for the further devastation of Belgian territory.

"King Leopold pointed out to Weygand that, as sovereign and Supreme Commander, he had a right to decide when fighting should cease, especially since during the whole time he had been at the front with his troops and ignored his personal safety.

"Monday Reynaud told Belgian Premier Pierlot that the Western Powers, after having secured victory, would be uninterested in Belgium's fate if the Belgian Army should now lay down arms. Pierlot, acting under this pressure, sent a message to the King of the Belgians, but was unable to make him change his decision."

Minnesotan Finds Fantastic Stars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Twelve "white dwarf" stars, previously unknown, have been discovered by Prof. W. J. Luyten, head of the University of Minnesota atronomy department here. The stars are called "the queerest objects known in the universe" because they have the fantastic weight of one to 1,000 tons per cubic inch.

During the last 10 years, Professor Luyten has looked at nearly 25,000,000 stars in his search for the "white dwarfs," of which only eight were known to exist before he began his investigations. The investigative work was done through photographs, and findings were verified at the Steward Observatory of the University of Arizona.

Girls' College Dessert Fund Contributed to Red Cross

FREDERICK, Md., May 28 (AP) —Hood College girls will do their bit for the Red Cross by giving up dessert. At a mass meeting, the students proposed that college authorities turn over to the Red Cross such money as would have been spent for desserts for the rest of the academic year and directed the relief agency to use the fund "impartially in this country and abroad."

Dr. Henry I. Stahr, Hood's President, who agreed on the plan, said the student committee told him they wished to show "we are willing to sacrifice a little in thinking of the great needs in the world today."

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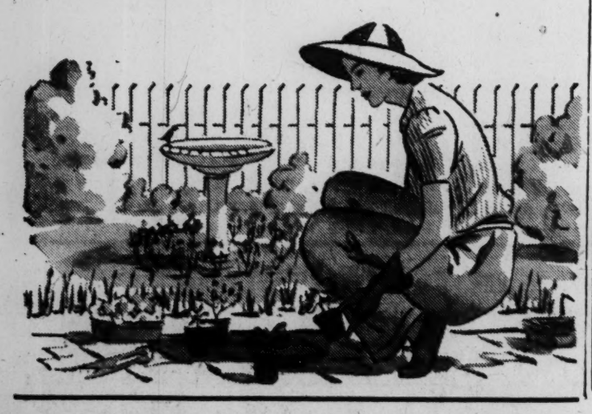

Attack and Counterattack

By a Staff Artist

Main Points of the German Attack Around the River Lys

Also around Douai and, to the north, in the direction of Bruges and Ostend, with an Allied counter-attack on the Somme.

Leopold's Surrender Signals Nazi Drive

By the Associated Press

The sudden disorganization of Allied defense by the Belgian King's order for surrender of his troops was accompanied by an increasingly heavy offensive by the German forces. The Germans, taking advantage of the weakened defense in the north, pushed on to within six miles of Burges, heading toward Ostend, while further south, they claimed to have taken Douai, where one section of the Allied forces has been virtually surrounded.

A new attack in the Argonne Forest was said to indicate an attempt to turn the line of the Aisne, which has been defending Paris.

The German High Command declared that German forces had broken through the French lines north of Valenciennes.

West of Valenciennes, it said, the Scheldt Canal was crossed and Orchies and Douai, French towns south of Lille, were taken.

The air force bombed roads and railway lines leading to Zeebrugge, Nieuport, Ostend, and Dunkirk as well as harbor establishments and vessels in these ports, destroying the pier at Dunkirk.

French dispatches stated that the violence of the German attacks were hardly less than the fiercest battles at Verdun in the World War.

Several Villages Regained

To offset somewhat the German gains in the north, where at numerous points they crossed the River Lys, last water barrier on the way to the Channel, the French central army in the Somme sector, south of the Nazi salient to the sea, drove the Germans back to regain several villages.

The Germans threw wave upon wave of infantry, heavy artillery bombardment, dive bombers, and armored columns into their drive for a quick decision.

The battle became the first major night operation of this war while the Allies withdrew from their Scheldt River positions in the Valenciennes sector to a prepared line farther west toward the Channel.

To the east, the Germans launched fresh attacks in the Argonne Forest, where their objective appeared to be to outflank the French front established on the Aisne to defend Paris. The French communiqué said the attack broke against firm French positions.

Farther north, on the east flank the Germans broke the point of the Allied front held by the French. This area juts out into the Valenciennes sector. The retreat was ordered there, to straighten out the Allied line.

The French early Tuesday claimed they still held Calais.

Bottleneck 15 Miles Wide

A French War Ministry spokesman said the Germans had concentrated most attacks Monday against the Belgians along a 25-mile front in the Menin sector.

Until the admission Monday night that the River Lys had been crossed it had appeared that the Allied retreat was largely a strategic move into prepared postions, and that the might and precision of the French military engine was beginning to stop the rout.

The first withdrawal took place May 26 under cover of the initial major night operations.

The German push to the sea brought contact with the Allied armies at three major points. On the north flank the Nazis successfully attacked the sector held by the Belgians on the Lys River, striking toward Menin, on the Franco-Belgian border north of Lille. Although German gains there were acknowledged, the Germans apparently suffered heavy losses.

The bottleneck of the German corridor to the sea, which once ran between Bapaume and Péronne, now is bounded by the Somme on the south and the heights around Arras on the north. From Bapaume to Arras is approximately 15 miles.

Until Sunday night the Germans confined themselves to major operations by daylight. Then the push became constant.

French General Headquarters appeared calm and confident as to the eventual decision. It was pointed out that the war of movement has now changed to one of position, in which the French excelled in the World War.

A French military commentator declared that the Germans have weakened themselves by throwing men and material into the fight without regard for losses.

Meanwhile the London Air Ministry announced that units of the Fleet air arm operating with the coastal command of the Royal Air Force made a series of heavy attacks Monday on enemy positions on the French and Belgion coasts.

Batteries and transports were destroyed by bombs and troops were scattered by machine-gun fire, it said.

The Air Ministry said British fighters patrolled the battlefield for 16 hours and brought down 22 German Messerschmitt fighters and put nine others out of action.

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LAKE PLACID IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Defense Setup First Concern in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28 — Shall America's all-out preparedness drive be put under a one-man administrator, or under a co-ordinating group of advisers responsible to the Cabinet?

That, in essence, is the crux of the main defense problem in Washington today, around which legislative, technical, and executive developments indirectly center.

Congress continued to give the same nonpartisan support to the White House emergency preparedness plans which it has proffered from the beginning. Most outstanding was the talk of putting a defense tax program before adjournment. Nothing in Washington could better illustrate the revulsion of sentiment in the past 18 days, than the thought of a politically minded Congress actually contemplating a tax program just before an election. Yet this unheard of election year proposal is being made in a form likely to pass, while many other developments, listed below, are being pushed through.

One Man or Board?

First question to be settled in Washington, it is believed, is how the big new preparedness program shall be run. Shall it be by a man or a board; by the President's Cabinet, or by an administrator responsible solely to the President?

President Roosevelt is expected almost momentarily to announce nationally known names of industrialists, finance men, and others called to Washington in the emergency to co-ordinate the defense drive. Mr. Roosevelt's final decision on the setup has been made.

But in general there are two types of control:

1. **The War Industries Board type under a one-man head.** This scheme was followed in effect by President Wilson in the World War and gave Bernard M. Baruch sweeping power as Administrator, while President Wilson centered his attention on diplomatic matters. The one-man head scheme—supplemented by a subsidiary board—is favored by the Army, and has just received strong indorsement from Herbert Hoover. To a large degree it would subordinate the present Cabinet to the new technicians, industrialists, and experts called to the capital. Politically it would be approved by President Roosevelt's opponents, who want a new start in key executive posts.

2. **The co-ordinating agency type:** This would retain the present set-up (with new blood in key Cabinet posts) and retain power in presidential hands, channeled through the Cabinet, with outside industrialists and experts called in and perhaps forming a super or war Cabinet. For example, three unfilled White House executive assistant posts may soon be filled by nationally-known figures. It is to this type of organization that Mr. Roosevelt's own inclination is turning, it is made clear at the White House, though the matter has not finally crystallized.

In addition to the two types above, infinite variations are possible, with different features of the two systems mingled in a composite plan. Industrialists and production men of the type of William S. Knudsen of General Motors, Edward R. Stettinius of U. S. Steel, James V. Forrestal of Dillon, Read, Walter S. Gifford of A. T. & T., Gen. Robert Wood of Sears, Roebuck, and scores of others are being considered, and already aviation advisers have been named to aid Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of air mobilization.

Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, has practically taken up living quarters in the White House, it was stated in one quarter, and it is to this type of co-operation with present Cabinet officials and advisors, supplemented by outside experts, that the President leans.

Major developments in the preparedness drive follow:

1. **Tax legislation:** The Administration decided to ask Congress for $700,000,000 in new taxes annually over five years and a $3,000,000,000 debt increase, at this session.

2. **Control of aliens:** The House yesterday approved the President's fifth reorganization order transferring the Immigration Service from Labor to Justice Departments; a Senate Committee reported favorably the House bill to register and fingerprint aliens; the Senate passed, 47 to 20, a diminished La Follette bill to outlaw labor spies, strike-breakers, and industrial munitions, after tacking on amendments aimed at aliens. The House is expected to sidetrack the La Follette bill.

3. **Industrial mobilization:** Representatives of the machine tool and die industry were told by Secretary Morgenthau and Army and Navy officials to expect $200,000,000 orders (in addition to its annual business of $385,000,000) from the Government; and the industry will report back next Monday on the prospect of completing its new chore. Passenger automobile models for 1942 may be omitted, Mr. Morgenthau stated, those for 1941 will go through, to aid the tool industry.

4. **Diplomacy:** In line with increased importance of Canada as a focus point in the British Empire's war on Germany, a crack career man, J. Pierrepont Moffat was named United States envoy, replacing James H. R. Cromwell, who resigned to run for political office in New Jersey.

5. **Politics:** Belief that President Roosevelt would seek a third term increased, and a declaration made by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana echoed the Democratic mood that "every move made recently would indicate very definitely that he will not only be nominated for the third term but would accept the nomination."

France Names Ambassadors

PARIS, May 28 (AP) — Robert Renom de La Baume, vice-director of political and commercial affairs at the French Foreign Office, was named Ambassador to Madrid today in a series of diplomatic changes foreshadowed when Premier Reynaud shook up his government ten days ago.

M. de La Baume succeeds Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, who became Vice-Premier in the shake-up.

Other changes included the appointment of Adrien Thierry, at present Ambassador to Rumania, as Ambassador to Argentina.

Ambassador Marcel Peyrouton, at Buenos Aires, takes M. Thierry's place at Bucharest.

Count Vladimir d'Ormesson goes to the Vatican as France's envoy.

The appointment of one of France's best known international commercial experts as Ambassador to Spain, drew attention to the steps the Allied Powers are making to force closer ties with the government of Francisco Franco.

Belgian King Quits Fight; Allies Go On

Continued from Page 1

fidence in our power to make our way . . . through disaster and grief to the ultimate defeat of our enemy."

But there is little attempt to hide the gravity of the immediate situation.

Although the Allies' position is still somewhat obscure, certain facts emerge fairly clearly from this unexpected development:

1. Leopold's action—branded as "treasonable" by the official French spokesman — was taken without counsel of his ministers and, in fact, against their unanimous will. It is emphasized here that Leopold, as supreme commander of the Army, has surrendered, but that the Belgian Government continues in office and that, therefore, Belgium remains in theory at least an ally of France and Britain.

2. Fighting continues in Belgium by British and French troops there, although admittedly the capitulation of Belgian forces makes their situation intensely difficult, not to say desperate.

3. From the London viewpoint, the fate of the British Expeditionary Forces, most of which is believed to be cut off on Belgian territory, is the primary consideration. What action is to be taken to extricate it from its perilous situation remains, of course, the strictest military secret.

But among the obvious possibilities would be an attempt to break through the gap near Arras and thus rejoin the French forces along the Somme.

Another possibility would be an attempt to regain lines broken by the Germans along the River Lys, British troops taking over the portion of the line hitherto held by the Belgians. A different strategy would be a gradual withdrawal to a shorter line around Ostend, from which embarkation could be carried out if it were decided upon.

These and doubtless other alternatives may have been considered as Britain's War Cabinet met.

4. In any case, the repercussions on the general Allied position are bound to be considerable. All accounts agree, however, that the magnificent morale of both the French and British forces remains unaffected by this hard blow.

5. Apart from the military setback, diplomatic repercussions are admittedly liable to be most serious. The effect on Italy is being watched especially closely, as the capitulation of Belgium is likely to provide powerful arguments for the forces in Italy which are working to bring the Fascists into the war on the side of the Nazis. Less immediately, the effect on other countries such as Switzerland, Hungary, and Rumania also is expected to be considerable.

There is a general disposition here to defer final judgment on the action of Leopold until all the facts are known. As Mr. Duff Cooper said the Belgian Army has been fighting bravely.

Epic of Boulogne Evacuation Told by British Eyewitness

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—The story of the removal of British troops from Boulogne by the Royal Navy May 26, with German bombs and guns causing severe casualties, was disclosed today in a report by a naval eyewitness.

He said the forces were withdrawn from the seaport by British destroyers under a constant hail of bombs and fire from field guns, machine guns and pom-poms (multi-barrel antiaircraft guns).

A demolition party of seamen, Royal Marines, and a few Royal Engineers, taking explosives and other gear, pushed across the English Channel in a destroyer at two hours' notice, reaching the main jetty of Boulogne in the forenoon.

On the way into the harbor, the party saw British and French destroyers "shelling high land to the north over which enemy tanks and mechanized troops were advancing toward the town."

Marked for Demolition

The party landed from the destroyer, occupied the railway station, fitted demolition charges and earmarked all bridges, cranes, and lock gates for destruction, which was undertaken, it was said, at the request of French authorities.

Troops in the station were bombarded by high-explosive shells from field guns.

"The Germans were gradually closing in on the town with light mechanized vehicles, followed by tanks and motorized field guns," a Naval officer said, adding that German planes also attacked intermittently throughout the day.

Because the Germans were "all around the town," it was "impossible to send field guns or other assistance," the officer reported, and the British "couldn't hold out indefinitely against enemy armored vehicles."

The officer found all roads barricaded with lorries and protected by machine guns.

"Small parties of Germans were already coming down the streets on the outskirts of the town," he said, "and a slight British withdrawal was ordered to avoid having our flank being turned and to accelerate the evacuation when the time came."

Nazis Hold High Ground

The Germans were holding the high ground commanding the town, massing more guns and troops, he went on.

Small naval parties set explosives under bridges giving access to the inner harbor. Bridges were already under machine-gun fire at a few hundred yards range, the officer said, but the British could not destroy them until the last troops had been withdrawn.

The naval officer and a small party of men under sniping fire at 50 yards' range destroyed a crane and flooded the dock power station and pumping station.

One small drifter found at another dock was manned by stokers, who raised steam with broken wood and other debris so the craft could aid in the evacuation of troops.

When the "complete demolition" order came, the floating dock was sunk and the machinery in the power stations was blown up and "everything that might be of use to the enemy" was hurriedly sabotaged under continuous field-gun and machine-gun fire and while 15 German planes made dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks.

"The Germans were very close and coming nearer all the time," the naval officer said, while British troops were taking shelter at the railway station and "more arriving every minute."

Destroyers Come Alongside

Five destroyers came alongside and began evacuation of the troops under "furious" fire from enemy guns concealed in a wooded hill and from pompoms and machine guns firing from the windows of a hotel.

"Then several enemy tanks came down the hill onto the foreshore," the report stated.

"Casualties were occurring every second," and destroyers were "plastering the hillsides and the German field guns at point-blank range and blasting the hotel until the pompoms and machine guns were silenced."

The destroyers, crammed with soldiers, all listing and one "slightly on fire," left stern first through the narrow channel. The tide was falling and there was "very little water under the bottoms."

"It was now evening and there were still many troops ashore and more coming over the bridges under heavy fire," the officer said. "The troops never seemed to end and the enemy was still advancing."

Most of the demolition party left in destroyers, and two officers and two seamen, at the moment the last soldier crossed, blew up the bridge.

"Darkness came and at 10 p. m. the station still was crammed, with Germans very close and advancing," said the officer. The Navy was told that the evacuation was incomplete and three more destroyers nosed alongside the jetty and evacuated the soldiers "with the many wounded."

Authoritative sources said that "about 10" destroyers were used in the entire evacuation.

Belgian King Abandons Allies; Premier Flouts Monarch's Act

Continued from Page 1

the pincers of the Nazi motorized forces. The heavy bombing of German planes was endangering civilians fully as much as the troops themselves.

But the fact that the Belgian action was taken so precipitatedly constitutes a bitter portion for the French.

And in his suddenly arranged radiocast, Premier Reynaud laid particular emphasis upon the fact that Leopold's decision was taken "in full battle" against the advice of the Belgian Cabinet.

Emergency Meeting

The radio speech in which M. Reynaud made his announcement was hastily arranged after an emergency meeting of the French Cabinet which lasted until the early hours of the morning.

He said that the French "faith in victory is still intact" and called upon the nation for a supreme effort.

No attempt was made in Paris to hide the fact that King Leopold's order was a distinct setback, but it was pointed out that the possibility of the loss of the Belgian sector of the battlefront already had been taken into account.

It was believed that at least part of the Belgian Army, which was understood to number more than 500,000 men before the German invasion, might disregard the King's order and continue fighting with the French and British.

Hundreds of thousands of Belgian refugees are now in France, and the Pierlot Government was expected to draw on these to recruit a new army.

The capitulation of Belgium was the third shock of the present phase of the war.

The first shock was when the Germans broke through the fortified positions of the Meuse, the second came when M. Reynaud made his "fatherland in danger" speech before the Senate, announcing the rapid progress of the German thrust toward the Channel.

Authentic information as to the status of the Anglo-French forces, which were fighting alongside the Belgians is difficult to obtain. But it is obvious that the surrender of the Belgian Army gravely complicates the position which was already very serious, since it opens the way for German penetration of the coast, with the threat of isolating the Anglo-French forces from the ports through which supplies reach them.

"Unprecedented" Action

The microphone did not disguise the tone of scorn in which M. Reynaud referred to the "unprecedented" character of the King's capitulation, without preliminary information to the French General holding the adjoining sector of the front. The French people are bitterly contrasting King Leopold's action with his father's during the World War.

The circumstances of the Belgian surrender are obscure here, but it was already known yesterday that the Belgian Army was sustaining the full weight of the terrific offensive, which apparently severely taxed its powers of resistance.

The attack came at a moment when the task of the French and British forces in fighting their way out of the encircling Germans was becoming steadily more severe.

Nevertheless, the latest shock, like its two predecessors, has not broken the French Government's firm determination to fight to the uttermost.

French War of Endurance

So far as the general spirit in France in face of these grave reverses is concerned, it finds eloquent expression in today's declaration of the forceful Deputy Henri de Kerillis who says: "The German aim is quick war. Our aim is a war of endurance. All our chances are there. Our strategy is to permit the Americans to supply us, to make Russo-German relations more aggravated, to force the enemy to exhaust his stocks of oil, minerals and foodstuffs.

"If, unfortunately, we should lose the Somme, we would defend the Seine, and then the Loire, and then the Garonne." The placing of several more departments in the neighborhood of Paris in the zone of the Army indicates the resolution of the Government and Army to face a war in the interior of the country if necessary, although General Weygand has made utmost use of the last days to strengthen French lines along the Somme and Aisne.

Reserves May Go

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP)—The Belgian Minister to Canada, Baron Robert Silvercruys, said early today of the capitulation of the Belgian Army that it did "not necessarily" mean that the flow overseas of Belgian Army Reservists resident in Canada would stop.

Although he did not explain this further it was presumed that he meant that Belgian reservists might seek to enter the Allied armies.

"I suppose the Belgian Army was cut off and in no position to continue the fight," said Baron Silvercruys, "but I do not know what happened."

Emergency Decree

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph Agency dispatch from Istanbul said Turkey had issued an official decree that as from May 25 the Nation is in "a state of emergency."

Turkey is a nonbelligerent partner of Great Britain and France.

600,000 Called

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Great Britain called its men aged 28 and 29 last night for military service under a plan to put British war machinery into high gear.

The new registration was expected to add 600,000 men to the armed forces and raise Britain's Army to the 3,000,000 mark.

Air 'Freight Cars' Advocated At National Aviation Forum

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—"Freight cars of the air" was one of the methods of speeding up the business of the United States—and incidentally its defense—proposed today by Grover M. Loening, aircraft manufacturer, at the National Aviation Forum.

Mr. Loening, who can generally be depended upon to say something provocative, challenged the domestic air lines of the United States to take back the business of flying express into their own hands again. He charged that the present air express setup is monopolistic because its rates and handling are exclusively in the hands of the railway express.

Mr. Loening estimated that airlines, by developing their own cargo planes, could cut the price of air express about 80 per cent or down to a cost of 10 cents a pound-mile. Reduced to practical terms this means that one-pound packages which ordinarily cost approximately one dollar to fly from coast to coast might cost only 10 cents under the tariffs which Mr. Loening believed the air lines could achieve.

Important Defense Aid

A fleet of plane cargo carriers developed by the air lines would become a valuable air defense aid, Mr. Loening said. He cited the work of German Junkers planes in carrying troops, parachute corps, demountable guns, ammunition and supplies in the German raid on Norway and the push through the Netherlands.

He also pointed out the rather ironic fact that those nations which were so unprepared in the air nevertheless had the sinews by which they might have flown troops over fortifications and interior enemy obstacles. Actions are won, he said, only when troops—flown in if necessary—actually move into possession, even though bombers have previously destroyed and fighters have been shot down over the objectives sought.

Striking instances of private cargo carrying by air were cited by Mr. Loening to show the type of freight business the air lines might develop. Air operations of mining and oil companies have moved masses of machinery and supplies, he said, to inaccessible locations in South America, Canada and in New Guinea. In the latter place he told of a freight-carrying plane taking a complete automobile into the interior in one hour over a route that takes 21 days by surface travel.

Col. Edgar M. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association, dealt with a controversial subject—the recent reorganization of the Civil Aeronautics Authority—in a program that was devoted to domestic air line problems.

Pointing out that the reorganization of the CAA under the Department of Commerce—which will change the "authority" to a "board" and eliminate the independent acting Air Safety Board—is obviously on trial, Colonel Gorrell asked, however, that the industry's judgment on the conduct of the new Civil Aeronautics Board be "fair and dispassionate."

He praised the preservation of independence within the Board by the stipulation that it shall still report to Congress, though the President has the final power of decision in the case of granting of international air routes.

Private fliers heard themselves called the "backbone of national defense" yesterday by a list of speakers dealing with various aspects of private flying. Now, private flying has been a lot of fun to these youngsters—who, incidentally, have been hampered in their program by the most persistently bad weather that has struck the capital in a long period. Nevertheless, Robert H. Hinckley, Chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, warned that everything America does in the way of civil aviation must be done in such a manner that it is "quickly and easily convertible into facilities for national defense."

Flight Training Safer

Mr. Hinckley said that the CAA already turning out 175 certified pilots a day and can readily increase that production to "several times 10,000 pilots in any year." Flight training, he said, is 37 times as safe as it was one year ago.

A brief digest of what designers are doing in the production of "safe" craft was provided by several engineers who have developed new, experimental and thought-provoking private planes.

Igor Sikorsky, who recently tested his direct lift helicopter in Connecticut, called his design the "ideal privately owned flivver" because it could take off from a small space. It is an important addition to air line service in the handling of baggage and mail since it may be employed in the shuttling of both passengers and mail from airports to the prepared roofs of city buildings.

Supplement All Planes

The helicopter, Mr. Sikorsky said, will not replace the function of any existing plane but will supplement all. He also cited the helicopter's value in military work in the transportation of soldiers, in liaison work and its especial value in artillery fire control because of its ability to hover in the air.

Efficiency of Pilots

Fred Weick, designer of "safe" planes, first for the CAA and now his own spin-proof, stall-safe commercial sport coupe of the air, reminded his audience that although these planes have inherently good characteristics built into them, reliable and safe operation still depends upon the pilot who must understand the capabilities of the planes and stay within them.

Alfred B. Bennett, airport operator in Hightstown, N. J., told of an unique venture in his town operating on not much more than the proverbial "shoestring" which is producing pilots in a steady stream. Mr. Bennett also told of a farm machinery company which has begun to stock planes as part of its equipment.

William B. Stout, designer of the old Ford trimotored plane and a modern rear-engined streamlined automobile, forecast that more planes would be flown in the not far-distant future than cars are now driven. He mentioned the longer-lived engines, better methods of air cooling, and the new carburetorless fuel injection principle and said that gasoline stations next year would be selling 86 octane fuel—suitable for airplanes. Mass production will bring the cost of sport planes down to Model T prices, he predicted.

Presbyterians Ask For Recall of Taylor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—After 45 minutes of debate, the 152nd Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. voted today a request for recall of Myron C. Taylor as President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican.

The 900 attending commissioners overwhelmingly adopted by voice vote a resolution which reaffirmed the 1939 Assembly's stand on separation of church and state and continued:

"This general assembly requests the President of the United States to terminate at the earliest possible date the unconstitutional relations established between our government and the Vatican by the recent personal appointment of a representative with the rank of Ambassador."

For the second time in four days, the assembly refused yesterday to define the denomination's stand on conscientious objectors during war.

Expressing "grave concern regarding the tragic situation in which all nations find themselves during these days," the Assembly rejected unanimously the proposition that the European war represents "merely the clash of rival imperialism" and declared it involves instead "vital moral issues."

By resolution the Presbyterians gave 'voice to the mind and heart of our Church in behalf of religious and political freedom at home and abroad, declaring these to be absolutely prerequisite to the Christian way of life."

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Top—Photo of solar prominences taken at the McMath-Hulbert Observatory of the University of Michigan. Center—Members of Observatory staff; left to right, John Brodie, Director Robert McMath, Harold E. Sawyer. Bottom—Observatory at Lake Angelus, Mich.; left to right, 24-inch equatorial telescope dome, 50-foot tower telescope, McGregor Building and 70-foot tower telescope, dedicated on May 25.

New 70-Foot Tower Telescope Dedicated on Michigan Lake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE ANGELUS, Mich.—A new observatory building and tower telescope with which to study the heat, magnetic, and other energy conditions of the sun's surface was dedicated here May 25 and incorporated in the plant and equipment of the McMath-Hulbert Observatory of the University of Michigan.

The gift of the McGregor Fund of Detroit, the new McGregor Building and 70-foot tower telescope passed to the university from Judge Henry S. Hulbert, president of the McGregor Fund Trustees. President Alexander G. Ruthven accepted for the university.

On the first floor of the building is a drafting room, a modern machine and instrument shop, smaller film storage, cutting and dark rooms, and a long laboratory room. On the second floor are the offices for the staff, a measuring room and other specialized rooms for technical studies.

The tower telescope and its foundations are of unusually massive construction throughout to prevent vibration. It is really a double steel tower, one within the other. The outer one carries the dome, the floors, and other structural elements, as well as the ladders giving access to the various levels, and an electrically driven steel elevator bucket, which rises in the space between the two towers and will serve to carry apparatus to the dome level nearly 70 feet above.

The inner tower, on the other hand, carries only the telescopic light-gathering mechanism known as a coelostat. This receives the light from the sun and sends it vertically downward in the inner tower and through the various optical parts of the tower telescope proper.

Director McMath's films of solar phenomena have aroused the admiration of astronomers in this country and abroad, and no other comparable installation for such studies of the sun is in existence, it is said. They have made an epoch-making contribution to knowledge of the sun as "an average star." In fact, a famous British astronomer said, after a showing of the McMath-Hulbert films before the Royal Astronomical Society in London: "I have devoted 20 years to the study of the sun. But I assure you that I have learned more about what the surface of a star really is in the past 20 minutes, than I did in the 20 years that went before."

Defense of Bridges Again Operative

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28 (AP)—A defense committee which backed the recent fight of Harry Bridges, California Congress of Industrial Organizations Director, against deportation has been revived to combat proposed congressional legislation designed to deport the Australian-born labor leader.

Estolv E. Ward, Executive Secretary of the committee, said all unions would be urged to send protests to Chairman Samuel Dickstein of the House Immigration Committee and Adolph Sabbath of the Rules Committee.

An Immigration Department hearing several months ago resulted in a decision that there were no grounds on which to deport Mr. Bridges.

Asserting he once had been "thoroughly vindicated," the defense committee added:

"Attack on Mr. Bridges now is an attack, not only upon the unions, but upon the very core of American life—our constitutional civil liberties."

Nation's Business Hits 'Health' Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Militant opposition to the "national health program" proposed under the Wagner bill is voiced by Nation's Business, official magazine of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in its current issue.

The business paper attacks the proposed program of socialized medicine as unwarranted by the facts of health in this country, as the imposition of a foreign system not adapted to American conditions, as extremely costly, as an unjustified enlargement of powers of government, and as a step toward regimentation.

The article is made the fifth in a series that Nation's Business is publishing on "Fields of free enterprise that are threatened with new governmental control." Reprint in pamphlet form has also been made. Publication of the article and reprint was earlier announced in large newspaper advertisements in a number of big city newspapers. The material was prepared by the staff of the magazine. Defending the big majority of the doctors who are hostile to compulsory health insurance, the magazine in an accompanying editorial says:

"They are making a courageous resistance to the march of collectivism, a fight that deserves the support of all believers in American, as opposed to imported European, institutions."

Physicians Oppose

The article is headed, "The Case for Private Medicine," and conclusions are drawn by the magazine, as follows:

Compulsory health insurance is a "social fraud."

Only two things have barred enactment of the national health program—"One is the terrific cost. . . . The other delaying factor is the recalcitrant private practitioners who constitute most of the medical profession. If they continue to stand steadfast they can certainly defeat it."

"Growth of governmental paternalism in the realm of health" has already become widespread.

"The most audacious plan of Federal spending yet proposed" was embraced in the "great drive for governmental health insurance, or State medicine."

"Unless Americans want to sign up for all time, they should resolutely resist taking any more of these first steps toward regimentation."

The case for the health program has been based largely on "fallacious statistics of the National Health Survey," made by 6,000 WPA workers.

"Health has never been so good in the history of the Nation as it is right now."

Claims of widespread neglect of the medically needy are propaganda exaggerations.

"The truth seems to be that it is easier to get medical service than food or shelter or any other commodity or service."

Taxes Involved

In reviewing the history of the proposed medical legislation, the Chamber's magazine attributes the pressure for socialized medicine to the social service group, "numbering thousands of persons giving full time to distribution of public and private assistance." It declares that the great body of the medical profession was ignored in the preparation of the national health program. It asserts that the case for compulsory health insurance and the national health program has been publicized under Government auspices, with an adroitness that gave inadequate representation to the other side.

Going into detail on health insurance, Nation's Business notes that the system calls for pay roll taxes to be paid by employee and employer, plus a contribution by the State, and then comments that this is a "deceptive device, since the worker pays most of the other two shares as well as his own."

Political Side

In explanation, the business paper says: "He (the worker) helps to pay his employer's share, since the tax represents an added cost of doing business and must therefore be passed on to him and others wrapped up in the goods the employer makes and sells. And of course he pays the Government's share in the taxes also hidden in the goods he buys." Questioning the medical benefits of "health programs written by sociologists," the publication of the national Chamber observes:

"Many of the current proposals would provide more examinations, more prescriptions, more hospital admissions. But that sort of quantity, say the doctors, is a doubtful efficacy.

"They are highly skeptical of the social worker's fanatic faith in mass medicine and what it would mean to their science when applied by political minds thinking in terms of votes rather than of restoring human bodies."

Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General of the U. S. Public Health Service, is quoted as saying, "The people of the United States have been healthier during the past six months than at any time in history."

In conclusion, Nation's Business declares that "examination of the Wagner national health bill reveals that the language does not limit its benefits to the indigent or medically needy," and continues:

"It is drawn to apply to every person, whether needy or not. This is deliberate. It anticipates the establishment of universal State medical service for everybody. That is socialism as unadulterated as if it came from the sanctified pen of Karl Marx himself. Unless Americans want to sign up for all time, they should resolutely resist taking any more of these first steps toward regimentation. Once a social insurance scheme is started, there is seldom any turning back. When people have paid into such funds for years, they have an interest that persists. No mere change of administration can correct the evil."

Avenues of Use for Airplane Shown Still Waiting in U. S.

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That American civil and military air development has not been exception, but has been merely normal, is implied by J. Parker Van Zandt, who holds the James Jackson Cabot lectureship at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., in comment of his in the work entitled, "European Air Transport on the Eve of War—1939." Comparing Europe's setup for the development of commercial aviation before the present war with that of the United States, Mr. Van Zandt says:

"That the United States possesses the finest airline system in the world is due more to a fortunate combination of political and geographical circumstances, than to Yankee ingenuity."

Much of Mr. Van Zandt's European survey has become history, but one of his predictions is uncontestably true today. "One does not need to be much of a prophet," he notes, "to foresee that in a few years, by the introduction of night flying on present world routes, and without considering a possible improvement in present aircraft performance, a flying trip around the world in less than a week will be possible for anyone, young or old, willing to spend some $1,500."

Up to the present war, Mr. Van Zandt remarks, European commercial aviation had surpassed American in several points. Thought the United States led in passenger traffic, Europe led in air freight and mail volume. By last summer, he explains, practically every European nation forwarded all first class mail by air without extra postage, and Britain had extended the privilege to her empire routes. Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker, in a speech at Hartford, Conn., proposed that the United States adopt this first class mail idea.

Europe, it appears, did comparatively little night flying as compared with the United States. In Great Britain, Mr. Van Zandt shows, the four main line railroad systems had a substantial interest in air services, whereas only one railroad in the United States owned and operated an air line.

Airlines abroad, too, had developed a greater source of revenue out of incidental activities around an airport—joy-rides, charter flights, restaurant and recreational activities, air photographs, and souvenirs—than had American lines.

Plastic Planes Arrive

Plastics as a fast and cheap material in the production of airplanes in quantity are being eagerly developed in the United States and Europe, according to current information. Out of an airplane "bakery" in the Timm Aircraft Corporation of Van Nuys, Calif., recently rolled the fuselage and parts of a two-place open military primary training plane. When the plane was assembled, Vance Breese, test pilot, put it through 30 minutes of aerobatics, after which the Timm officials pronounced the test "completely satisfactory."

The plane is made of thin layers of spruce plies, glued together and coated with a phenolic resin plastic liquid, the composition of which is secret. The parts are held together under extreme pressure and baked for two hours—emerging as a complete unit—a process said to produce aircraft with perfect aerodynamical surfaces and weighing 20 per cent lighter than metal.

Values Proved in London

Experts in London foresee a future for the plastic airplane, constructed with wood and synthetic resins. Plastic materials are being extensively employed in the fittings of British warplanes, notable examples being the Hawker Hurricane and Supermarine Spitfire fighter planes.

At the moment, the use of plastics is confined only to parts of the structure where a possible weakness would spell no danger, but experiments proceeding there suggest that plastic frames and wings will before long be strong enough to take the pressure of 400 miles per hour aerobatics.

To save steel and other metals, Britain is enlarging its plastics industry. Until two years ago, the country was dependent on overseas supply of some very necessary glues, but in a speech made to the Royal Society of Arts, by Mr. H. V. Potter, expert on the use of plastics in engineering, it was disclosed that now British sources of supply can meet all requirements.

FCC Again Postpones Commercial Telecasts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—The Federal Communications Commission today decided to hold the reins on television until further experiments in more parts of the United States end the present rift in the industry.

Instead of beginning Sept. 1 on a limited scale, as originally planned, commercial television will now await agreement among the industry's engineers as to the merits of any one of the present competing television systems.

In holding the amber light longer on this vast new business, the Commission is chiefly hitting the Radio Corporation of America, whose selling campaign in the New York area caused complaints from competitors and led the Commission to reconsider its original order. Led by the Allan B. du Mont Laboratories, Inc., R. C. A.'s opponents argued that widespread sale of R. C. A. sets would "freeze" television at its present stage by getting the public stocked with sets incapable of receiving more distinct images.

Encouragement Promised

In its report, the Commission promised to encourage full commercialization of television as soon as the engineering opinion of the industry is prepared to approve any one of the present competing television systems.

In the meantime, it proposes to license more television experiments in various parts of the country with the view of forestalling concentration of facilities in particular centers of population to the exclusion of the rest of the country.

Declaring that "there is no room for squatters" on the television domain, the Commission is inviting experiments in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, Albany, N. Y.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Boston. The number of stations authorized to any one licensee will be strictly limited.

"It is essential to the progress of television," declared the Commission, "that there not be a mere semblance of competition, but that there be a genuine and healthy competition within an unfettered industry. The American system of broadcasting has been established by the Congress on a competitive basis. Television will be an important part of that system."

Majority View Cited

"Contrary to the experience of other industries which have found that technical improvements were stimulated by large public use," the Commission says, "in the television field a major portion of the industry takes the view that successful promotional activities at this time can act only as an anchor on experimental efforts to go forward. Premature crystallization of standards, it adds, will "remove the incentive for technical research toward higher levels of efficiency."

The Commission unanimously agrees with the testimony of Radio Corporation of America's opponents that due to the "lock and key relationship of the television transmitter and receiver, substantial changes cannot be brought about once widespread distribution of receivers operating on a particular combination has locked the system to that level.

In addition to the du Mont Laboratories, which R. C. A. has charged are financed by Paramount Pictures, dissatisfaction with R. C. A. standards also was voiced by Zenith Radio Corporation, and by the Philco Radio and Television Corporation.

The Commission's action was forecast more than a month ago when Chairman James Lawrence Fly indicated after a conference with President Roosevelt that the future of television depended on the ability of engineers to develop a receiving set that could be kept abreast of advances in telecasting. Certain companies already have made contracts with purchasers to keep the set up to date technically. "As soon as the industry is ready to go ahead, the Commission is, too," Mr. Fly said at the time.

Too Many Radios

DURANT, Okla. (AP)—Charley Woods, once a Pittsburgh Pirate pitcher and now a flour salesman, has won six sales contests—and six radios.

"If I win one more, I will ask for a leave of absence so I can sell my radios," he told his boss.

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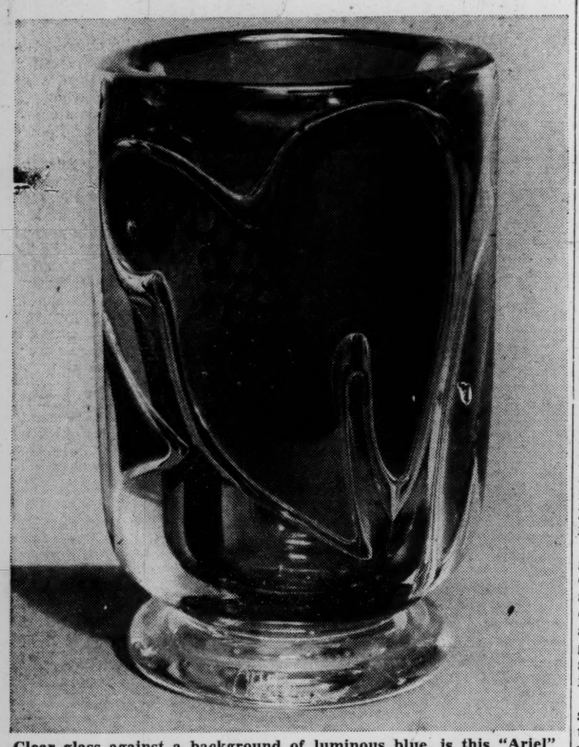
Scandinavian Decorative Art—Some Old Kentucky Homes

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page



Clear glass against a background of luminous blue, is this "Ariel" vase, 8 inches high from the Orrefors Glass Work, Sweden.

Swedish and Danish Decorative Arts

Reprinted with omissions from the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

New York

Seven examples of modern Swedish decorative arts and three of modern Danish have been acquired by the Metropolitan Museum from among the many interesting objects shown last year in the Swedish and Danish pavilions at the New York World's Fair. All these items, which were bought out of the Edward C. Moore, Jr., Gift Funds, may be seen in the Room of Recent Accessions.

Included among the new acquisitions are two distinguished vases of "Ariel" glass, a recent product of the Orrefors Glassworks. In proportion to the size of the object, the mass of the material used in this new type of glass is tremendous. For instance, one of the examples acquired by the Museum weighs 21 pounds, the other 13½ pounds, yet the vases are only about 8 inches high. See cut at left.

Encased within the body of clear glass is a design carried out in one or more contrasting colors. Around and within the design are variously shaped pockets of air which add brilliance and sparkle to the general effect, and presumably inspire the name by which the glass is known.

One of our vases is ovoid in shape, truncated at top and bottom. The design, in brown and yellow, is by Edvin Öhrström and consists of a half-length figure of a woman on one side and conventionalized plant forms on the other. The outer casing of clear glass has a pale aquamarine tint.

Pictured at Left Above

The other vase is cylindrical in shape, with a simple foot and a highly conventionalized design of birds by Viktor Lindstrand. Feathers, and a certain amount of simple modeling, have been suggested by hasty brush strokes applied in the course of a frosting process. The design, in pink, is seen through an outer casing of clear glass against a background of luminous blue. It is pictured here.

For many years the Museum has owned and exhibited representative examples of the engraved, cut, and "graal" glass, through which the name of Orrefors has become universally known. The new Ariel glass is encouraging evidence that the Orrefors craftsmen are still engaged, through new techniques and novel designs, in maintaining the high standards of Swedish glass.

Interesting specimens of cut glass from three other Swedish manufactories are included among the new acquisitions. From the Kosta Glassworks comes a tall octagonal vase of clear crystal after a design by Elis Bergh. On the sides, plane surfaces alternate with slightly curved ones, the latter being decorated with wide notches cut horizontally. The resulting ladder effect is curiously in harmony with the shape of the vase. . . .

The remaining example, a vase from the Strömberg Glassworks, was designed by Gerda Strömberg. The fine quality of the glass, a beautiful smoky crystal, is enhanced by the broad fluted and beveled surfaces. In its way, the vase has great architectural distinction.

A Beautiful Pottery Bowl

Among the outstanding designers in the field of modern Swedish ceramics is Arthur Carlson Percy, whose interesting ideas are transformed into reality at the Gävle Porcelain Manufactory. In 1927 the Museum acquired a large glazed earthenware tureen designed by Percy. Another example of his work, quite different in character from the tureen, has now been obtained from the Swedish pavilion. This is a large earthenware bowl of distinguished design and skillful glazing. Simple moldings bordering a bold band of gadrooning form the decoration. On the outside of the bowl a milky white glaze, thinly applied, permits the rich brown underglaze to show through, thus emphasizing the relief of the ornament. To this an effective contrast is provided by the lustrous leaf-green glaze which has been used on the interior.

One more object coming from the Swedish pavilion remains to be mentioned—a charming silver-covered bowl designed by Erik Fleming and made in his Atelier Borgila in Stockholm. Anyone who visits Baron Fleming's workshop can hardly fail to be impressed by the infinite thought that is lavished on the designs and the individual care with which each item is carried to completion. . . .

The objects from the Danish pavilion include an unusual earthenware bowl, executed by the Royal Copenhagen Porcelain Manufactory. In accordance with the high traditions of this manufactory, the bowl is accomplished in both design and technique.

Another notable example of contemporary Danish decorative arts is a handsome bronze vase by Just Andersen of Copenhagen. In a little descriptive folder of his work Andersen says:

"For many years I have been working in bronze, a metal that possesses sound and is weighty, and which always incites me to experiments. Two pieces of bronze are never alike as a result of this metal's varying hue of patina."

The vase acquired by the Museum reveals Andersen's thorough understanding of the manifold possibilities of this material. Bulbous in shape, with a long tapering neck and wide flaring lip, it has fine style of a simple, solid variety. By means of a superb patina of autumnal greens, reds, and browns, the artist has enlivened the austere form without in any way cheapening or confusing it.

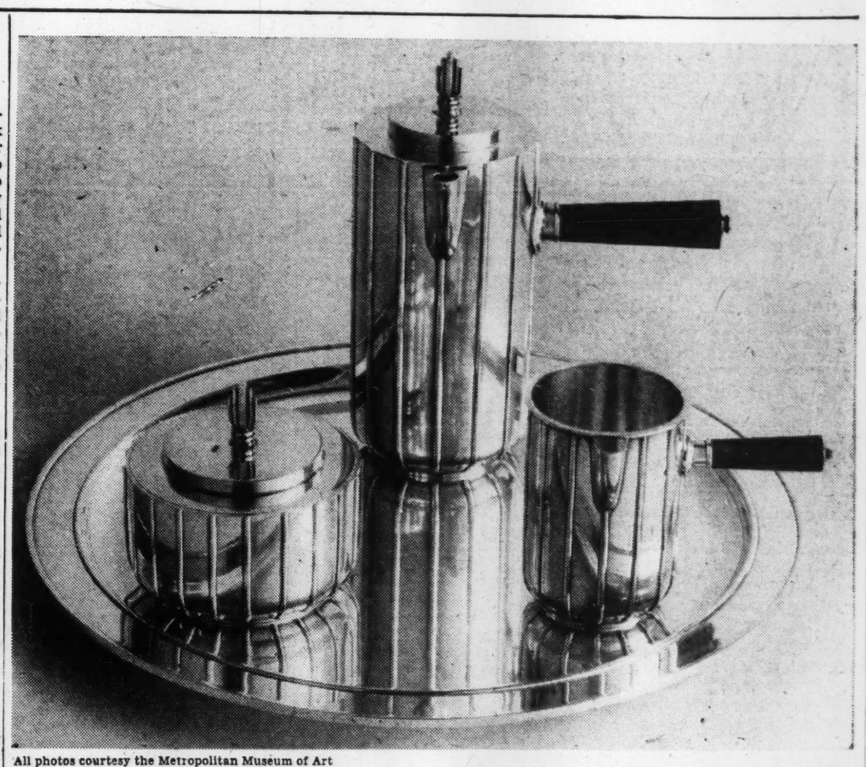
Designed by Swedish Royalty

In the field of modern silver the name of Georg Jensen has long been synonymous with quality of workmanship and design. For nearly two decades examples of his silver have been displayed in the Museum. It is interesting to note, therefore, that Jensen's son, Jorgen Jensen, has inherited his father's sure instinct for design. An attractive two-handled bowl by him was one of the outstanding objects in silver at the Danish pavilion. . . . Compared with the lush forms favored by Georg Jensen some 20 years ago, this bowl is almost startling in its air of crisp modernity.

Another able and sensitive artist, whose designs for silver have of late been successfully carried out by the Jensen establishment in sisting of coffeepot, sugar bowl, and creamer on a circular tray has now been purchased by the Museum. . . .

The quiet simplicity of the design, the beauty of the proportions, the tasteful spacing of the ornament, all combine to impart exceptional distinction to this attractive service. Emphasis on verticality determines the character of the design as regards both form and detail. The sides of the vessels are vertical, and vertical reeding echoes the contour at regular intervals. The finials still further emphasize this aspect, thereby adding a final note to the unusual homogeneity of the idea.

Preston Remington



All photos courtesy the Metropolitan Museum of Art

This example of the recent productions of the Georg Jensen establishment in Copenhagen, offers strong contrast to the founder's designs, which were marked by sturdy ornament. This silver service, in which verticals have restrained dominance, was designed by Sigvard Bernadotte, son of the Crown Prince of Sweden. It is a recent acquisition of the Metropolitan Museum.

A Permanent Model Home In Rockefeller Center

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Although Rockefeller Center was officially completed with the building of the United States Rubber Company Building, another structure is rising today on 51st Street, just off Fifth Avenue. It is a full-sized, seven-room house, being built on the second floor terrace of the International Building as the first step in organization of a metropolitan home-building center.

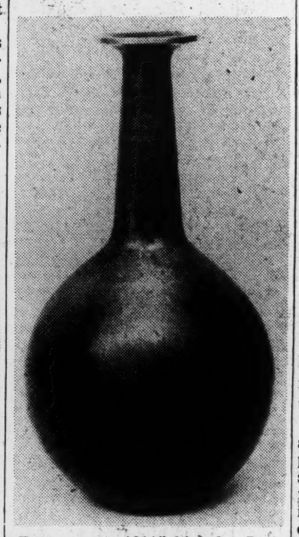
Called the House of Ideas, it is being constructed by Rockefeller Home Center, the successor to Pedac (the Permanent Exhibition of Decoration, Architecture & Crafts). Plans are outlined for opening the house in mid-June, and for further development of two floors of International Building now occupied by Pedac exhibits, which are to house the home center.

The two-story house is of contemporary design, by Edward D. Stone, associate architect for the Museum of Modern Art, and many residences in the metropolitan area. Representing the last word in construction and equipment, it is equally noteworthy for its numerous innovations of planning and furnishing.

A three-purpose room on the first floor is one of its important contributions to home planning; and substitution of interior design for interior decoration is still another. Nearly every item of equipment in the house is new in type, even to such things as mattresses.

The House is being sponsored by Collier's Magazine. In its June 15th issue, this weekly begins a series of articles discussing all phases of the house in relation to the new trends in home planning, design, construction and equipment. The interior design is by Dan Cooper, in collaboration with Mr. Stone and Collier's experts.

Another Metropolitan Museum acquisition is this glazed earthenware bowl 11¼" diameter, from the Gälve Porcelain factory. The interior glaze is leaf-green, the outside is milky white. Brown underglaze shows through in part.



Bronze vase 13½" high by Just Andersen, Copenhagen. The patina is in soft greens, reds and browns.

Heat Savings by Insulation

The first inch of insulation in walls and ceilings is by far the most effective in reducing heat losses, according to the Insulation Board Institute. In fact, the Institute calculates that it would take 20 additional inches to equal the effectiveness of the first inch in the case of an average wall.

This application of the principle of diminishing return should be taken into consideration when home owners are deciding upon the kind and quantity of insulating material to use, says Paul D. Close, technical secretary of the Institute.

"Many persons erroneously assume that insulating effect is in proportion to the thickness installed, and therefore that two inches are twice as effective as one inch, three inches three times as effective, and so on," said Close. "However, the fact is that the value of each successive thickness diminishes rapidly."

He presented the following table to show the percentages of heat "stopped" by various thicknesses of insulation added to an average wall:

First half inch	31.3
Second half inch	16.2
Third half inch	10.2
Fourth half inch	6.7
Fifth half inch	5.0
Sixth half inch	3.8
Seventh half inch	2.9
Eighth half inch	2.3

The actual figures will vary slightly with differing conditions, according to Close, but the principle of diminishing value will in general be the same.

These percentages, he said, apply to the heat lost through the average wall or ceiling, not to the heat leakage of the entire building. The percentages of the total heat saved will be somewhat less, depending on the amount of heat loss through other parts of the building, such as glass, doors and cracks.

The amount of insulation practical for a home, Close said, will depend upon the climate, local fuel costs, the efficiency of the heating plant, the natural heat resisting value of the building materials, the proportion of the total exposed area to be insulated, and other factors.

Because the first thicknesses of insulation are the most effective, it is possible to build a home well enough insulated for all ordinary requirements by using structural insulating board throughout. Since for the most part it replaces other building materials, the insulation is obtained at little additional cost. Copenhagen, is Sigvard Bernadotte, the second son of H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Sweden. An exhibition of silver by him was recently held in New York. One of the most distinguished items in the exhibition, a coffee service, con-

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Wallpapers and Paintings on Exhibition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Chinese, French, English, and American wallpapers of unusual pattern, including handpainted canvases from the bathroom walls of the Fifth Avenue home of Cornelius Vanderbilt at 51st Street, and nineteenth century French paper from a Newport, R. I., estate, are displayed in a representative exhibition of recent accessions to the Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration which is open to the public through June 22. American papers from block prints of the early nineteenth century to the latest rotogravure types, are shown in addition to the extensive collection of American wallpaper on view at the Museum.

The wall decorations for the Vanderbilt bathroom were designed and painted on canvas in 1881 by Pierre Victor Galland, foremost French decorator of the nineteenth century and director of Gobelin tapestry works in Paris. Lavishly embellished with satyrs, cherubs, nudes, ducks, and scrolls, it is painted in heavy browns and reds. Mr. Vanderbilt, upon receiving the imported masterpiece, had American painters daub flocks of gold paint over the surface because he felt that the walls were too dark for the room. The paintings were presented to Cooper Union by Ernest F. Tyler, New York City architect.

Five original designs for the stair hall of Chateau-Sur-Mer, Newport estate of Miss Edith and Maude K. Wetmore, are being shown. The stair hall was designed in France, about 1875, for their father, Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island. Animated scenes from French country life flank the broad oak staircases. On the landings, more tranquil pictures from the romantic French school of landscape painting are used. The designs were the gift of the Misses Wetmore.

Other papers from the Wetmore house recently presented to Cooper Union, include French examples from the 1870's printed on embossed backgrounds in imitation of Verdure tapestries. Stylized floral designs in pastel shades are by the English decorators of 1875-1885, and rich brown papers of nineteenth century French design, simulating medieval textiles.

Three American pieces, printed from wood blocks in 1825-40, display delicate floral designs of a simplicity strangely like Japanese prints. They contrast with twentieth century papers which include "Meredith" paper copied from an original bandbox owned by the Museum, and a rotogravure paper printed from engraved metal cylinders.

The newest addition to foreign papers in the Museum collection is an example of early nineteenth century Chinese manufacture.

The Magazine Antiques

The Trotting Horse That Shows How the Wind Blows

The winner of second prize in the Antiques Magazine contest for the most meritorious photographs of antique subjects, was Miss Marguerita Mergentime of New York City, with this picture of a weathervane. It is a realistic steed, its mane and tail accentuating its speed and direction, and the photography is cleverly lighted. Found in Kingston, N. Y. The material of the original is copper sheet and zinc and its date is probably 1860-80.

Kentucky Architecture

The progress of the building design in a single state between the 1760s and 1860, is the subject treated by Rexford Newcomb, in his book, Old Kentucky Architecture, published by William Helburn, New York, at $10.00.

The occupation of the region that became the state of Kentucky in 1792, saw its first English settlement in 1774, and there were few people in it until after the Revolutionary war. This accounts for the description here of only two or three pre-1800 houses in the over fifty which have been photographed, and in part recorded in measured drawings that are published in this volume. The work has been done under the auspices of the Kentucky Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, a considerable number of the 130 plates showing plans and details of some of the most important structures.

Fine Homes Followed Quickly

The territory must have gained rapidly in wealth and population, immediately after peace came, in 1783, the finest of the homes much resembling the better houses of Virginia whence came many of the citizens of the new territory. The domestic architecture of this time may be Colonial in character though not in date, as it continued the brick-and-wood construction prevailing along the seaboard.

With the same time-lag, the Classic Revival that became established in England in the 1780s appeared in Kentucky in the 1820s, with the works of Gideon Shryock, architect of Lexington, Ky. The Old Capitol at Frankfort was the first of his designs in this manner, built 1827-29, followed by several other public buildings. The Gothic Revival gained a local foothold in 1850, and two of the most ambitious houses in the style are included, both the work of John McMurtry.

Smaller Houses of Much Interest

The chief material for all the buildings noticed in this book is brick, some of the most interesting structures being the lesser ones—smoke houses, sheds, an ice cellar and a one-room office. The House-on-Edge-Hill-Road; Zalapa Farm, Bourbon County; Adam Childers House, Versailles; Mansfield, Lexington; these are some of the unpretentious one-story buildings of 1825-'50 that have the attractions of good classic design, with low wings that extend the base and ally the whole with the ground. Architectural details of doorways, windows, fireplaces and other features, from houses not fully described, supplement major topics.

An outcome of the great religious revival in this state in 1801 to 1807, a Shaker community was established at Pleasant Hill, Mercer County, and several severely plain brick or stone houses of three stories were built before 1820. Plain as they are, and constructed with nicety traditional to the sect, interior finish is less plain than in their New England buildings.

Judging from the contents of this volume, there was no early Kentucky architecture of interest in wood, comparable to the houses of small-farm owners in seven northeastern states. We have noticed such in Virginia. Possibly the younger state, as well as the older, is likely to think only of its most costly homes when presenting its old houses, but this carries the implication there was no indigenous character to be recorded.

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For weeks it was a fascinating combination of deep yellow and pure-white blossoms, tiny, new-formed fruit, and half-matured specimens. The whole trellis was a mass of vigorous, green foliage, blossoms, and fruit until the first of August.

The harvest was a realization that exceeded expectation. Odd, queer, fantastic; smooth, knotty, warted; big, little, and in between—one can use all the adjectives on gourds.

We heretofore always had planted them in hills, as we do squashes or pumpkins. They grew in profusion and threw runners 15 or 20 feet in length. They set quantities of fruit—but we always had one serious problem. In order to keep the gourds from rotting before harvest time, we had to put boards under the fruit.

What are the secrets of raising gourds? There really aren't secrets. Any good average soil will do. We have had better success on light soil than on heavy. The main point is to spade the soil to a depth of at least 14 inches. All this family of vines have tremendous appetites. They want a chance to push their roots down deeply and they need plenty of water.

Stir the soil deeply as the first essential. We planted seeds on both sides of the trellis and for the 60 feet of row used 50 pounds of 5-8-7 fertilizer. This was spaded in and watered before the seed was planted. The seeds were planted six weeks apart.

As the vines grew by leaps and bounds we used coarse twine to tie them to the cross bars. About twice a week during July and August we went over the "jungle" and tied up loose ends. The vines are strong. Many of the largest gourds were at the top, and only two fell off all season.

The two pests are the squash borer and the squash bug. The borer can be controlled by using nicotine sulphate spray, one teaspoonful of nicotine to one gallon of warm, soapsuddy water, applied at intervals of five days from about July 1 to Aug. 10. Dose the underside of the leaves. That's where the clusters of eggs will be found. Squash bugs arrive in hordes later in August and need heavy doses of arsenate. They will eat right through the hard outside shell of the fruit as well as the leaves.

How to Keep Gourds

What is the right time to harvest? Many persons who have tried gourds have been disappointed because they began to decay a few weeks after picking. The secret of keeping gourds (and we kept the 1938 crop until June, 1939) is to make certain they are fully matured. The stem dries up when the growth is done; the shell should be so hard that it will not bend under severe thumb pressure.

When harvested, clean them and wash in a strong disinfectant to stop the action of any fungus spores. Then store them in a cool dry spot for two to four weeks. The one point to keep always in mind is that no moisture can be left in the gourd, otherwise decay starts.

Shall one leave their natural finish or rub with floor wax? Use your own preference. It makes no difference so far as we have discovered. Friends have told us that if one uses varnish after the gourds are dry, it preserves the color, but we have not tried that.

Gourds are a beautiful home decoration. In pottery, on old pewter plates, in copper or wooden bowls—gourds seem to fit anywhere. **Haydn S. Pearson**

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Ford Voted Best Benefactor In Labor Survey by Fortune

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Penetrating the uncharted seas of labor's rank-and-file opinion on vital national questions, the Fortune Survey today reported that 56.6 per cent of all workers questioned believe that labor unions should keep out of politics; that labor as a whole feels that John L. Lewis is more to blame than William Green for the rift between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and that Henry Ford was seen by a considerably greater number of workers as a greater benefactor of labor than were John Lewis, William Green, or Senator Robert F. Wagner.

The percentages on labor helpfulness were: Mr. Ford, 73.6 per cent; Senator Wagner, 51.8 per cent; Mr. Green, 49.7 per cent; Secretary of Labor Perkins, 43.4 per cent; John L. Lewis, 32.6 per cent; Norman Thomas, 14.1 per cent.

The survey report, covering unorganized and organized labor, office and factory workers, found that only 11.4 per cent of those questioned favored formation of a national labor party; that workers considered employers mostly fair as to hours, wages, and working conditions, but less fair as to promotions, and 55.5 per cent of those voting called picketing a poor method of labor protest, while only 21.9 per cent approved of picketing.

Cited as extraordinary by Fortune was the fact that big percentages of labor answered "don't know" to the labor benefactor question in the case of Senator Wagner, Norman Thomas, William Green, Tom Girdler, Earl Browder and Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., of Wisconsin, revealing apparently a lack of knowledge on this issue.

"It is perhaps less extraordinary that Ford should top this well-assorted list in popularity," Fortune commented, "but it is significant of the fact that what United States labor wants most for its toil is a high wage rather than the recognition of economic and political principles, for even members of the C. I. O. gave anti-union Henry Ford a thumping vote of 51.5 per cent (of approval as having being helpful to labor)."

"Members of the two major labor groups," it says in comment on the breakdown of the picketing vote, "are inclined to believe in picketing, while independent and unorganized groups—indeed, the bulk of United States labor as a whole—have a great lack of faith in picketing as an effective method of protest."

Samuel Gompers and other old-time leaders of unionism would have been pleased by the big vote against formation of a national political party, Fortune holds.

"It shows that labor's traditional non-political attitude which those men most earnestly preached is standing up in a time when political stratification according to class interests is on the increase."

Leche Co-defendants Put In Guilty Plea

ALEXANDRIA, La., May 28 (AP)—L. P. Abernathy, former Chairman of the Louisiana Highway Commission, and George Younger, Alexandria truck driver, co-defendants with former Governor Richard W. Leche on mail fraud charges, pleaded guilty yesterday.

The two men entered their pleas after J. St. Clair Adams, Sr., counsel for the former Governor, asked District Judge Ben C. Dawkins for severance in the trial.

Mr. Adams said he understood Mr. Younger and Mr. Abernathy had reached "an agreement" with the Government whereby they would plead guilty in return for testifying against Mr. Leche.

Judge Dawkins delayed passing sentence.

Wilmington Woman Wins at Devon

DEVON, Pa., May 28 (AP)—Miss Deborah C. Rood, of Wilmington, Del., riding her gray gelding, Silver Clay, won from a large field of "green" hunters yesterday at the opening of the six-day Devon Horse Show, America's most famous outdoor tanbark classic.

Second place went to Miss Patricia du Pont, of Montchanin, Del., riding her bay mare, First Call. Third place was won by Palm Springs, entry of the Springsbury Farms of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Greenhalch, of Berryville, Va. More than 25 green hunters competed in the event.

In the class for middleweight hunters, shown in hand, Bond Street, owned by Mr. and Mrs. F. Woodson Hancock, of Valley Forge, Pa., was placed ahead of Illuminator, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Untermyer of Greenwich, Conn., and conqueror of Bond Street at the Wilmington, Del., horse show last week. Third place went to Victory, owned by Mr. and Mrs. W. Haggin Perry, of Cobham, Va.

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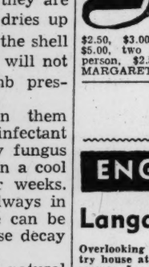

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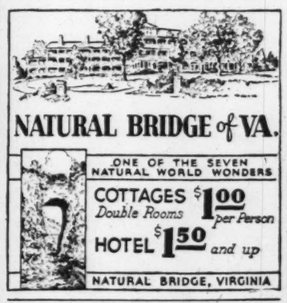

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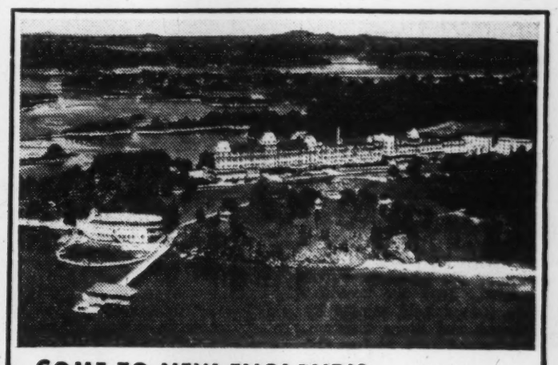

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Tony Manero Leads New England Golfers—Sullivan to Face Phillies Tomorrow

Salem Professional Hopes To Regain His Open Title

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tony Manero, the former United States Open golf champion from Salem, has begun what he fervently hopes is a comeback to big time golf. Yesterday at Belmont he led a field of 36 New Englanders seeking to qualify for this year's Open to be played at Cleveland on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of next week.

Tony feels that this might be the year for him to repeat his 1936 triumph, when he carded a record-smashing 282 which was four strokes better than the previous American record held jointly by Chick Evans and Gene Sarazen. That the record was broken the following year by big Ralph Guldahl does not matter.

The 35-year-old pro, an ex-caddie who learned to walk on the sidewalks of New York, qualified yesterday for the Open in far different fashion from the manner in which he got in back in 1936, but his manner of playing yesterday was reminiscent of the way he played to win the Open crown.

In 1936 Tony had to play 39 holes to qualify at Charlotte, a tour of golf which included a play-off with three other shot-makers. Yesterday the dapper, moustachioed pro led the field at Belmont by three strokes, making triply sure that he would not be forced to go extra holes for the chance to make the trip.

By a Staff Photographer

Tony Manero

Baltusrol Record

When he played in the championship proper at Baltusrol, Manero was four strokes behind the leader after the first round, two strokes behind after the second, and four strokes behind after the third. Then he suddenly got "hot" to burn up the course with a 67 on the final round and take the title by two strokes.

Yesterday Tony played in identical fashion. His morning round found him with a 73, which left him right in the middle. Four other players had bettered that score, and others seemed ready to surge ahead. Out of the 36 only five could go.

Tony began talking to himself and gave himself a pep talk before each shot. His words were inaudible for the most part, but his lips moved almost continuously. As a result he went out in the first nine in the afternoon in regulation figures, and came back two under for a 70, the only sub-par score of the day. His finnish was strongest on the last nine when he birdied the long 13th and the 15th, finishing with a regulation 3-4-4.

Hadto Scramble

On each of his last three holes, however, he had to scramble for his pars. On the short 16th, his pitch rolled nearly off the green and into a trap, but he got down in two putts. On the 17th, his drive barely cleared the water, and he had to pitch accurately between two trees. On the 18th, he was short with a drive and an iron, but chipped to within two feet of the pin to get down in one putt.

The Open championship is Tony's only major golf title. In 1937 he was a member of the Ryder Cup team, and medalist in the $12,000 Belmont match play tournament. That year also he paired with Lawson Little in the international four-ball matches at Miami and went to the finals only to bow to Henry Picard and Johnny Revolta in a play-off after a tie at the end of the regulation 36 holes. He has, however, won minor tournaments here and there.

Manero, along with Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, who did not have to qualify because he finished within the first 30 in last year's tournament, will lead four other New England golfers to Canterbury Golf Club in Cleveland next week. Two are amateurs and two are professionals. All tied for their places at 146. They include:

Johnny Thoren, the Woodland pro, who turned in scores of 74-72 to make the grade for the second straight year. Thoren played in last year's tournament but failed to qualify for the final 36 holes.

Ted Bishop, the amateur ace from Woodland, who made it for the third time with 72-74. He qualified before in 1936 and '37. He did not try in '38, and missed by two strokes at Winchester last year. At Oakland Hills in Detroit in 1937, Ted finished sixth amateur with 303.

Holly Mandly, 24-year-old New England amateur champion from the Avon Golf Club in Connecticut, who had 72-74. This was his first attempt to qualify.

Jerry Gianferante, the Newton player serving his first year as pro at Brattleboro C. C., in Vermont, who had 71-75. He finished in a tie for 22nd place at Baltusrol in 1936, but failed to make the final 36 holes at Oakland Hills in 1937 and at Philadelphia last year. He did not try to qualify in 1938.

Rubs of the Green

For a while it appeared as though there might be a play-off at 146 yesterday . . . Thoren, Mandly, Bishop, and Gianferante were tied there with several players who had a chance due to be heard from . . . Joe Stein, who had a 72 in the morning, faded to a 77 in the afternoon, while Harry Nettelbladt joined a 73 to his 74 to just miss the boat . . . Stein and Nettelbladt were named alternates.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thoren received a jolt yesterday . . . He thought the open would not be played until August and that he would have a couple of months to practice . . . Ted Bishop had straightened Johnny's game out only the day before, when the blond pro could not seem to control his shots . . . Thoren, incidentally, four-putted the fifth green in the morning . . . There is a mound in the middle of the green and his first putt failed to get over it. His second was too strong and his third failed to drop . . . Thoren's main trouble still is putting—he three-putted five other greens in the morning.

♪ ♪ ♪

Outstanding personalities in the golf world watching the results at Belmont included Harold W. Pierce, President of the U. S. G. A.; Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager of the P. G. A.; Raynor M. Gardiner, Secretary of the N. E. G. A.; Eugene "Skip" Wogan, President of the N. E. P. G. A.; Charles Hartley, Secretary of the R. I. G. A.; Bob Pride, Secretary of the C. G. A., and Ralph Rooks, Past President of the R. I. G. A.

♪ ♪ ♪

Raised eyebrow department: Jug McSpaden in a pair of sky-blue trousers and checked sports coat.

N. E. Likely To Capture Some Titles

Athletes from New England universities and colleges will score heavily in most of the events of the 64th I. C. A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championships in the Harvard Stadium on Friday and Saturday.

Yale is the only New England team which has a chance of turning back California, Pittsburgh, Penn State, and New York University for the team title, but several individual championships should remain here. Of the sprinters, Bob Owen of Yale has the second best competitive time of those entered in the 100 and the best time of those entered in the 220. Ken Clapp of Brown may not defend his 220-yard dash title, but he will be a definite threat to Owen and Penn State's Barney Ewell in the 100.

Lightbody Favored

Harvard's captain, Jim Lightbody, will be favored over Denzil Widel of California and Dick Belyea of Pennsylvania in the 880-yard run. He may also bring an I. C. A. A. A. A. record to New England in this event and Coach Jaakko Mikkola of Harvard thinks that Jim may equal or even break the 1:51.2 standard set up by the long striding John Woodruff of Pitt a year ago.

New England's threat to Roy Fehr of Michigan State, Ted Vollber of California, and Les MacMitchell of New York University in the mile is Don Smith of Maine. Smith has a 4:17.4 clocking to his credit and is reported to have run 4:16.8 in practice. Dick Morse of Yale, who has won all his mile races this year and has a best time of 4:24, also is a potential point scorer in the mile. Smith also will be a threat in the two mile race, if he chooses to double.

Dugger a Star

Ed Dugger, Tufts' versatile Negro star, may take both hurdle titles. He has a best time of 14.2 in the high hurdles, which is a better time than the meet record. Against him in the high hurdles will be pitted the Yale Capt. Jay Shields, who ran 14.4 in the Stadium last Saturday; Walter Hall, a team mate of Dugger; Jim Smith of Temple, and Ted Day of Yale. Against him in the low hurdles will be Harold Stickel of Pitt, Ted Day of Yale, Walter Zittel of Cornell, Don Donahue of Harvard, and Ken Clapp of Brown. The hurdles field is one of the finest ever to run in the Stadium and is a tribute to the timber-toppers of New England and the East.

Tom Lussen of Yale will go against Guinn Smith of California and Joe Bakura of Penn State in the pole vault. Ken Perkins of Rhode Island State and Marshall MacIsaac and Steve Madey of Harvard should give New England extra points in this event.

Dominate Hammer

Challenging Blozis, the Georgetown great, in the discus throw, will be his old schoolboy opponent, Al Morro of Boston College. Morro has a heave of 157 feet 9½ inches to his credit.

New England will dominate the hammer throw. Bob Bennett of Maine should win and smash the 181ft. 6½in. record set up by Fred Tootell of Bowdoin in 1923. John McLaughry of Brown, Stan Johnson of Maine, Joe Zabilski of Boston College, Norman Wilcox of Rhode Island State, Niles Perkins of Bowdoin, and Bill Shallow of Harvard, all of whom are capable of 170 feet, will push Bennett.

Joe Zabilski may figure for points in the javelin throw and Howie Mendel of Harvard may come through for points in the shot-put. The Holy Cross mile relay team, if at full strength, will be in a good position to challenge Pittsburgh and Princeton for first place.

Sport Siftings

Even if Minnesota is beaten twice, Iowa probably cannot finish better than third in the Conference baseball race. The record would be eight victories, three losses. It's strange that this record brought the clear title in 1939 and a 7-3 mark enabled Iowa to share honors in 1938.

♪ ♪ ♪

New York alumni of U. of Iowa recently entertained Mace Brown, former Iowa pitcher now with the Pittsburgh Pirates; and Ben Stephens, 1939 basketball captain and holder of Iowa scoring records. They were guests of honor at a stag dinner.

♪ ♪ ♪

Indiana will defend its state collegiate Conference track title June 1 in the annual championship meet at Purdue for the only sports activity of the week for Hoosier athletes. Final exams, which started this week, have ended schedules in baseball, golf and tennis.

♪ ♪ ♪

John Gillis was best known for his hockey ability when he left Hibbing, Minn., to enroll at U. of Michigan. Once in Ann Arbor, Coach Matt Mann persuaded him to concentrate on swimming. This past winter he was a member of the record-smashing freestyle relay team and now he has given up all thoughts of turning back to hockey.

G. M. R. H.

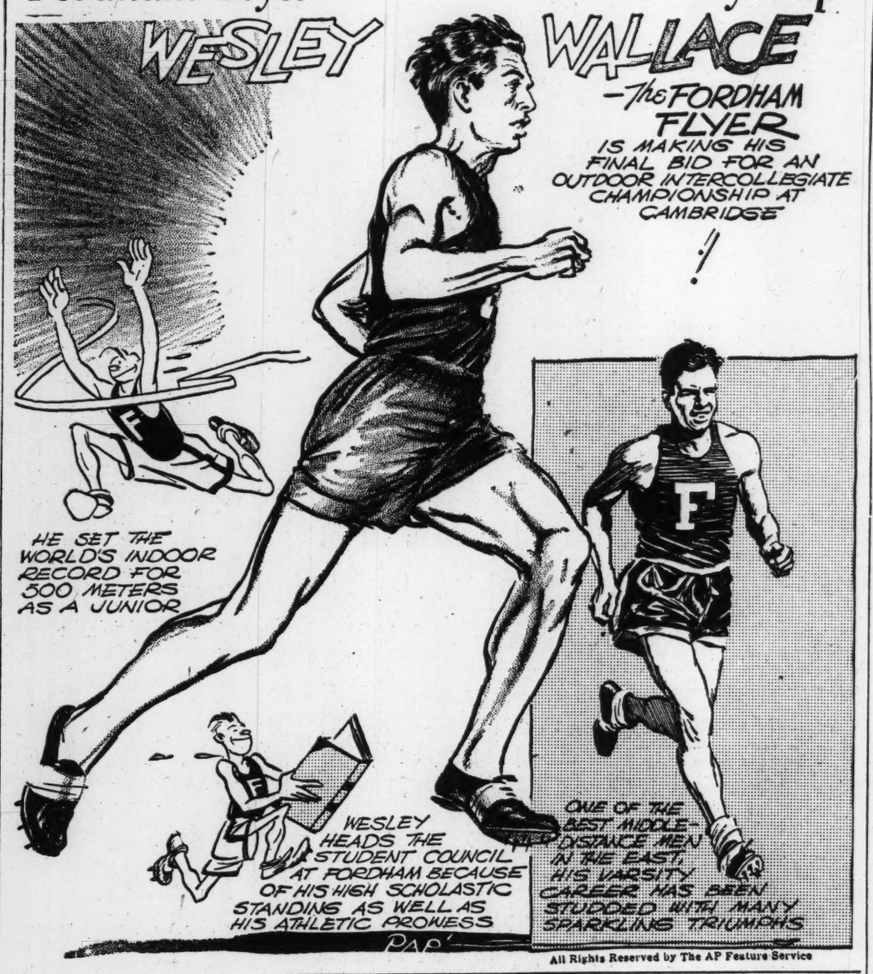
Norfolk Women's Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Points Agst
Needham	42	15
Highland	34½	19½
Furnace Brook	32	22
Thorny Lea	31	23
Brockton	26½	27½
Blue Hill	16	38

Results May 27

Furnace Brook 8, Needham 1.
Highland 5½, Brockton 3½.
Thorny Lea 6, Blue Hill 3.

Fordham Flyer —By Pap'


WESLEY
WALLACE
—THE FORDHAM FLYER
IS MAKING HIS FINAL BID FOR AN OUTDOOR INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP AT CAMBRIDGE
!
HE SET THE WORLD'S INDOOR RECORD FOR 500 METERS AS A JUNIOR
WESLEY HEADS THE STUDENT COUNCIL AT FORDHAM BECAUSE OF HIS HIGH SCHOLASTIC STANDING AS WELL AS HIS ATHLETIC PROWESS
ONE OF THE BEST MIDDLE-DISTANCE MEN IN THE EAST, HIS VARSITY CAREER HAS BEEN STUDDED WITH MANY SPARKLING TRIUMPHS
PAP'

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All through his varsity career, Wesley Wallace, Fordham's great middle distance runner, has come mighty close to being his coach's dream athlete—a great competitor and a brilliant student. Wallace was elected president of the Fordham student college council, the first athlete to be so honored, because of his high scholastic ranking and extra curricular activity.

In the course of his brilliant athletic career, Wallace has won the intercollegiate 600-yard indoor championship, set indoor records, and anchored the Fordham relay teams to many stirring victories. He has failed to win an outdoor intercollegiate championship but hopes to take care of that little matter when he winds up his varsity career.

A power runner for all his apparently slight build, Wesley has been at his very best indoors on flat armory floors where spiked shoes are prohibited. For some strange reason, he could not match his fine flat floor performance on the springy board track in Madison Square Garden although he did score many impressive victories there. His triumph in the 1939 Millrose "600" was one.

Most of last season indoors Wesley was hampered by a pulled muscle but came back well enough to race Jimmy Herbert, N. Y. U. star, to a hairline defeat and a new intercollegiate record in the indoor championship 600-yard run in which he was the defending champion.

Wallace's entire varsity career was featured by stirring battles with Herbert. In their most recent meeting, Wallace defeated the Negro ace in a close finish to take the Metropolitan intercollegiate "440" in the sparkling time of 48.5 seconds. This marked the third time Wallace had won the title.

To Wallace, running has been a hobby, recreation and exercise all rolled into one. He has worked his way through college at odd jobs of soda jerking, washing windows and even tending children. And he still found time to be at the head of his class in his studies.

—Pap'

Sports Around the Hub

N. E. Pros in National Open

New England will be represented in the approaching National Open golf championship at Cleveland, June 6-8, by four well-known professional golfers in Tony Manero, Lawson Little, Jug McSpaden and Gene Sarazen. At least they constitute four reasonable chances for N. E. to house another champion and this section has housed many golf champions in past years.

Should Lawson Little win the Open in June he would be a national champion in three ways. He is really a Californian, he qualified for the Open in Chicago, and operates professionally at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire. All three districts could share or claim honors and the claim reaches from Coast to Coast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Preferred stockholders, as of May 27, 1940, of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation will receive a dividend of $6 per share despite the heavy expenditures to build a new Garden floor last summer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Whether hockey will continue or not next season due to present war conditions, the National Hockey League continues to proceed with plans. The New York Americans have renewed their option with Toronto Maple Leafs for Charley Conacher and Murray Armstrong.

♪ ♪ ♪

Four mainstays of the successful Northeastern varsity nine were due to bow out of college competition this afternoon when the Huskies were to meet Harvard. Co-Capts. Sam Swardlick and Alex Struzziero and Joe Beaton and Ed Lovequist turn in their uniforms with this game, which completes a season which saw the team win 11 out of 13 games to date.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America will hold its annual veterans dinner at the Harvard Club of Boston Friday night at 7 o'clock. All veteran track and field performers, coaches, officials, and members of the press are invited to attend. The University of California track team will arrive at the South Station, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and will work out in the Stadium sometime during the day.

♪ ♪ ♪

If the Bees do sell Eddie Miller to the Chicago Cubs for $100,000 or so, it must be that the club is in need of financial assistance. With a team trailing the leaders it needs more and better ball players, but when it is selling its good ball players, the handwriting is on the wall.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Dartmouth track team will not compete in the I. C. Four A. this Friday and Saturday because of college examinations.

Michigan Yearling Surprising Track Men With Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—A modest, light-haired University of Michigan freshman named Robert Ufer has been burning up the track with such regularity this spring that coaches consider him just about the most versatile and promising yearling in the Big Ten.

Ufer, a study 165-pounder, who is the first to report every afternoon and one of the last to leave, can do just about anything. He has equalled or broken four freshman records and his times would do justice to a varsity runner. He's been clocked in :09.7 for the 100-yard dash; :21.2 for the 220; 49.1 for the quarter when starting from scratch; 47.6 for the quarter with a running start; 1:56.5 for the 880, and 3:19 for three-quarters of a mile.

Ufer, who has turned the difficult trick of becoming one of the most popular trackmen at Michigan although he has outshone regulars in his first year, is expected to be even better next year.

"He's improving very rapidly," says yearling mentor Chester R. Stackhouse. "If conditioned for the event, he ought to be able to win just about anything he aims at next year."

The fleet-footed Robert is a Pittsburgh boy but was not considered a great prospect at Mount Lebanon High there. At Mercersburg Academy he first showed his potentialities and at Michigan he soon became the outstanding freshman of the year.

Typos vs. Olympics

The Boston Typos, strengthened by return to the line-up of several of last year's regulars, including Ron Dow and "Lefty" Defelice, will play the Olympic Club of Dorchester at Fens Stadium, Back Bay, on Sunday, at 2:45 p. m.

Manager Santo of the Typos has decided to play Dow regularly at first base and Defelice in center. The heavy hitting of these boys and Third Baseman Stan Whyte enlivens the chances of the Typos capturing the $1,000 silver trophy at the Union Printers International baseball tournament at Cincinnati in August.

Dow also covers first for the Monitor team in the Park Retail Stores loop and Defelice is well-known in Park league circles.

Charles Leo ("Gabby") Hartnett, Cub catcher-manager, made his best batting average, a .374, in 1937, when he was 36.

Bees Have Class Behind Well-Pitched Ball Game

BULLETIN

The final game of the Bees-Giants series was postponed today because of rain.

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If any fans at the Hive yesterday were looking at the Bees for the first time this spring, they must have gone home wondering why the Casey Stengel team is not leading the National League. For when the locals get a well-pitched game, as they did in the Giant opener, they take the shape of contenders.

In an effort to create a winning mound staff, Stengel today decided to go back to his original plan of working Bill Posedel, Dick Errickson, Joe Sullivan and Nick Strincevich in that order. Errickson, therefore, was due on the hill for the Bees in the second game of the Giant series this afternoon and Sullivan will open the Phillie series tomorrow.

Posedel's Third

Posedel yesterday demonstrated why he is the ace of the Bees' hurling group. With excellent control and throwing a curve ball that cracked in the best baseball weather Boston has seen in weeks, Bill held the dangerous Giants to four scattered hits. He walked only one batter. It was easily his best effort of the year and his third victory. He has wins over the Cardinals, Reds and Giants, and has been beaten by the Dodgers once and Giants twice.

Boston scribes today have their ears to the ground, listening for news of Eddie Miller's departure. A new rumor has the Bee shortstop going to the Chicago Cubs for a large cash consideration. Those who follow the Bees hope that the deal is not completed. If Stengel and Bob Quinn can do something to make their pitching more dependable, the club has the run-making power to be an interesting attraction at the Hive. In Miller, they own the outstanding shortstop in either major league. Eddie is not half appreciated. He makes the hard ones look so easy, fans are taking him for granted. And hitting .316, as he was this morning, he is something of a sensation.

Cooch Starred

In other recent trade rumors, Bill Terry has voiced an interest in Tony Cuccinello. Bill's mouth must have watered yesterday, as he watched the contest from the visiting dugout. "Cooch" put on a rare show. In four trips to the plate he delivered two doubles and two singles, to drive in three runs and score twice himself. At third base he played his usual flawless game. If Terry could coax Tony away from Boston, he would play him at second base. But this is another event which Hive fans hope will never take place.

Incidentally, those four hits lifted Cuccinello's 1940 batting average to .293. He should be over .300 before long judging by the way he is meeting the ball. Last season he finished at .306, after being sidelined for several weeks with an injury.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . The Bees this spring have split even in their two games with the Phillies . . . Posedel has accounted for one third of Boston's victories in the National League . . . Maxie West is getting his eye on the ball . . . He has hit in seven-straight games and yesterday came up with three out of four . . . His average is .281, but going up . . . Pee Wee Reese is hitting so well for Brooklyn, Leo Durocher has moved him to the lead-off spot in the batting order . . . Cincinnati has won 13 games, tied one and lost three in 17 starts in the West this spring.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox play at Philadelphia tonight, with Dennis Galehouse pitching . . . Johnny Babich, who is winning, will take the mound for the Athletics . . . Bob Loane pitched for Hartford last night and held Binghamton to three hits, but lost, 2 to 0 . . . The Yankees are sixth in the American League today, seven games off the Red Sox pace . . . Cuccinello's last six games have now been against the Giants . . . The lone New York run yesterday was Posedel's lone base on balls . . . After Demaree walked in the fourth, Master Mel Ott bounced a double off the fence in left-center.

Shot-Put Mark May Topple

MINNEAPOLIS—The next time you note in a track and field summary that some ambitious young giant has thrown the 16-pound shot 52ft. 6⅞in., stop and give it a thought. Recall that a peck of potatoes weighs in the neighborhood of 16 pounds and then estimate just how far you could pitch a peck.

Here at the University of Minnesota's Memorial Stadium on June 21-22 a dozen or more of the nation's best shot put artists will gather for an assault on national and world's records. They won't be tossing potatoes, however. Instead, they'll be "putting" a 16-pound metal ball the size of a grapefruit unbelievable distances.

The world's record in the event is 57ft. 1in. set by Jack Torrence of Louisiana in Oslo in 1934. A glance at the N. C. A. A. field that will compete here next month is enough to warrant a forecast that Torrance's mark may topple. For example:

Al Blozis, the big Georgetown University sophomore, set no less than three world's records during the indoor season, one of them the property of Torrence. Using the 16-pound ball, he hit 55ft. 8¾in., to better Torrence's indoor mark by more than 2½ feet. The 248-pound Jersey City boy also hung up new records with the eight and 12-pond shot.

The defending N. C. A. A. champion and record-holder, Elmer Hackney of Kansas State, will be on hand at Minneapolis to try and better his 1939 national record of 55ft. 10½in. The "One-man Gang" from Lawrence was bothered early in the season by a wrist injury but is now reported back in shape.

Out on the Pacific Coast, Stanford's Stan Anderson has an eye on that N. C. A. A. crown. During the recent Southern California-Stanford dual meet he got off his best throw, a distance of 55ft. 3¾in., and he is improving with each time out.

Another N. C. A. A. threat is Lilburn Williams of Xavier, last year's National A. A. U. titleholder. His best throw has been 53ft. 7in., but that was last season. In the middlewest, Archie Harris of Indiana, the current Drake Relays champion; Cliff Brosey of Notre Dame, Allen Dillon of Drake and George Paskvan of Wisconsin are at the top of the list.

Right behind Anderson in the Far West are a number of other performers who are right around that 50-foot mark. Among them Herb Michael of California, who has a best of 52ft. 4½in.; Don McNeil of Southern California, 51ft. 10in.; Bill Trout, Stanford, 51ft. 1in., and Don Presley of San Jose State, 49ft. 11½in.

Boston Box Score

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	5	2	0
Cooney cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	0	0	11	1	0
West rf	4	2	3	3	2	1	0
Ross lf	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
Cuccinello 3b	4	2	4	6	2	0	0
Lopez c	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Miller ss	4	0	2	2	0	4	0
Posedel p	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	35	7	13	15	27	11	0
NEW YORK							
Whitehead 3b	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Moore lf	4	0	0	0	6	0	0
Demaree cf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ott rf	4	0	1	2	0	1	0
Danning c	3	0	1	1	1	2	0
O'Dea, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Young 1b	3	0	1	1	7	1	1
Jurges ss	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Glossop 2b	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
Lohrman p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dean p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
*McCarthy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lynn p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	4	5	24	10	1

*Batted for Dean in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	2	3	0	0	2	0	0	—	7
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Cuccinello 3, Miller 2, Ross, Ott, Posedel. Two-base hits, Cuccinello 2, Ott. Hits, off Lohrman, 7 in 3 innings; off Dean, 5 in 4 innings; off Lynn, 1 in 1 inning. Left on base, Boston 5, New York 3. Base on balls, by Lohrman, by Posedel. Struck out, by Posedel, by Dean. Double play, Jurges and Young. Losing pitcher, Lohrman. Time, 1h. 31m. Umpires, Jorda, Sears and Dunn. Attendance, 1,415.

Rizzuto to Priddy to Sturm

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Remember "Tinker to Evers to Chance?"

Their catcher says that trio wouldn't rate high compared with the "Rizzuto to Priddy to Sturm" combination of the Kansas City Blues.

Johnny Kling, backstop for the Chicago Cubs of 35 years ago, declares the Blues "make double plays our infield couldn't make."

And his observations draw a quick second from Pie Traynor, Pittsburgh Pirate scout, who came for a glimpse and stayed all week.

The players all are the property of the creaking New York Yankees. Just thinking he couldn't buy the youngsters sent the soft crusted Pie walking the entire 38 blocks from ball park to hotel every evening.

Jerry Priddy, 20-year-old bridegroom and fiery second baseman, is a modern Rogers Hornsby at the plate with an average of .367 for the first 27 games. Once in the 40 double plays perpetrated this season and four times in 1939, he charged toward second and flicked scorching grounders into Shortstop Phil Rizzuto's hands without having a grasp on the ball.

Scooter of the outfit is Rizzuto.

He has swiped nine bases with his head first dive to slide right into the hearts of all the fans who moaned when Eddie Miller was sold to the Boston Bees.

First Baseman Johnny Sturm, at 24 the grandpa of the infield, is the only one with a big league trial an experience coming to the others next spring.

Traynor lists only four major leaguers as better at their posts than Sturm and labels the Kansas City hustler as superior to George McQuinn, the defensive marvel of the St. Louis Browns. Attempts to make him a pull hitter cost him a chance with the parent Yankees this spring but since his return he has clouted at a .310 pace.

On the far corner is Billy Hitchcock, two years out of Auburn University and the club's strong man. To some of the scouts he is the prize of the lot but his position, like that of Harry Steinfeldt of the old Cubs, doesn't lend itself to headlines.

Ivory hunters say that if the foursome were placed on the market it would bring approximately three times the value of Connie Mack's "$100,000 infield."

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Washington at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Cleveland.
Chicago at St. Louis.

National League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

St. Louis at Chicago, Philadelphia at Boston, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (only games scheduled).

American League

Chicago at St. Louis, Detroit at Cleveland, Boston at Philadelphia, Washington at New York.

Center of Trade Rumors

By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Miller, Bees

Talk of Miller's departure to the Chicago Cubs was heard today. Rumors from all directions have him joining Gabby Hartnett for a large cash consideration.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Lopez	23	78	26	.333
Warstler	15	34	11	.324
Ross	26	100	32	.320
Miller	26	95	30	.316
Rowell	24	69	21	.304
Cuccinello	21	82	24	.293
West	25	96	27	.281
Hassett	26	97	27	.278
Andrews	2	4	1	.250
Cooney	17	44	10	.227
Sisti	14	40	7	.175
Masi	8	18	3	.167
Wietelmann	2	1	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Finney	26	114	44	.386
Cramer	28	129	49	.380
Williams	28	109	39	.361
Foxx	28	102	32	.314
Peacock	13	30	9	.300
Tabor	28	109	28	.257
Doerr	28	117	30	.256
Di Maggio	7	18	4	.222
Cronin	28	100	21	.210
Desautels	22	68	14	.206
Nennenkamp	7	6	0	.000
Carey	1	1	0	.000
Glenn	1	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	5	3	0	1.000
Grove	6	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	5	2	0	1.000
Wilson	8	1	0	1.000
Dickman	8	4	2	.667
Harris	6	2	1	.667
Haab	13	3	3	.500
Barby	6	2	2	.500
Wagner	2	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	6	0	1	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	7	1	0	1.000
Posedel	8	3	3	.500
Piechota	5	1	1	.500
Strincevich	7	1	4	.200
Sullivan	8	1	4	.200
Barniele	5	0	0	.000
Coffman	8	0	1	.000
Callahan	3	0	1	.000
Fette	3	0	1	.000

U. of Arizona Poloists Win Another Tour Game

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—University of Arizona's fast polo team dropped into Columbus May 27 and defeated Ohio State 9-3, with Arizona's Perkins, No. 2 player, making six of the nine goals.

The Arizona team has won its last 23 games, defeating such teams as Stanford, and Oklahoma. Arizona will play Princeton May 30 and will meet Army, Cornell, and other eastern teams before swinging back.

Colgate Elects

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP) — Ed Donnelly, third baseman, from New Haven, Conn., has been elected captain of the Colgate baseball team for 1941, to succeed the retiring leader, Bill Bartlett, catcher, from Mansfield, Mass.

Western Maryland's eleven of six seasons ago was scored on by only one team in winning every scheduled game except the opener, a scoreless tie with Villanova, for a total of 191 points to 12 by its opponents.

Lawson Little Qualifies With Sub-Par Scores—Dodgers Lead on Percentage

Johnny Goodman Leads Amateurs in Golf Test

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Par apparently hasn't a chance and the best of the amateur golfers not much more when the crack professionals who think they may win the national open championship start taking golf courses apart.

Thirty-one of the best players—the low 30 in last year's open and the home club pro at Cleveland's Canterbury Club where the 1940 tournament will be played June 6-8—were exempted from yesterday's sectional qualifying rounds for the open. Yet when the rest of the entry list of 1,163 had finished playing 36-hole rounds in 25 districts the fairways were fairly littered with the pieces they had chopped off par. And only five amateurs were able to lead the way in their respective districts, including two who tied for top honors.

Lowest Scores

The greatest job of par breaking by any of the 139 qualifiers and one of the greatest ever seen in these sectional rounds, was turned in by Lawson Little, who won both the United States and British amateur titles in 1934 and 1935. Notably unsuccessful in his professional career since then, Little suddenly got "hot" and shot amazing rounds of 65-69—134 to lead the big field in the Chicago district. He was eight strokes under par for two Olympic Fields courses and set a record for the No. 4 layout with his 65.

Scores under 70 weren't at all rare with 1,132 good golfers firing away, but the only one to come within three strokes of Little's figure was Leonard Dodson, who carded 68-69—137 at Kansas City.

Exacting Test

The exacting test brought the usual number of surprises and heartbreaks as only about one of 10 players were able to make the qualifying grade. The highest successful score in any district was 155 at Jacksonville, Fla. The amateur aces were the principal victims. In addition to Willie Turnesa, 1938 amateur champion, and Ray Billows, last year's runner-up to Bud Ward, such prominent simonpures as Chick Evans, one-time amateur and open champion, Art Doering, Bobby Dunkelberger, Trailer Bill Holt, Bob Babbish, Edwin C. Kingsley, Leland Hamman, and the former tennis champion, Ellsworth Vines, failed to make the grade.

They weren't alone in this, for Ben Hogan, a sensation among the pros last winter, could earn no better than an alternate's berth, while Billy Burke and Willie MacFarlane, ex-champions, missed out along with Wiffy Cox, Chandler Harper, Joe Kirkwood, Alvin Krueger, Bill Mehlhorn, and Jock Hutchison, Sr.

Former Champions

Six former open champions were successful. Gene Sarazen, who hasn't had to play through since 1920 and who still wears knickers when he plays, came through with Johnny Farrell at New York. Walter Hagen made the grade at Cleveland. Johnny Goodman, former amateur and open champ, led the field with sub-par golf at Omaha, and Tony Manero was first at Boston. Sam Parks, Jr., won his place at Pittsburgh. Martin Pose and Jim Ferrier, champions of Argentina and Australia, respectively, also qualified handily.

The leaders in each district: (Number of qualifiers in district given in brackets):

Chicago (17)	Lawson Little, Bretton Woods, N. H.	65	69	134
Kansas City (3)	Leonard Dodson, Kansas City	68	69	137
Washington, D. C.	Lewis E. Worsham, Washington	72	66	138
Omaha (2)	*John Goodman, Omaha	71	68	139
Birmingham, Ala. (5)	Otey Crisman, Selma, Ala.	70	69	139
Philadelphia (10)	Bruce Coltart, Seaview, N. J.	72	67	139
New York (17)	Al Brosch, Farmingdale, N. Y.	71	69	140
Cleveland (15)	Al Espinosa, Akron, Ohio	70	72	142
	Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio	73	69	142
Los Angeles (3)	Willie Goggin, San Francisco	70	72	142
Boston (5)	Tony Manero, Salem, Mass	73	70	143
Denver (2)	Leonard Ott, Denver	69	74	143
Minneapolis (2)	Vernon Allen, Minneapolis	73	70	143
Pittsburgh (10)	Ray Mangrum, Pittsburgh	72	72	144
	Andy Gaspar, Slippery Rock, Pa.	75	69	144
Fort Worth (5)	Henry Ransom, Fort Worth	74	70	144
Asheville, N. C. (2)	Cole Moss, Greenwood, S. C.	73	72	145
Detroit (10)	Al Watrous, Detroit	71	74	145
Tacoma (1)	*Albert (Scotty) Campbell, Seattle	71	74	145
Buffalo (3)	Frank Commisso, Rochester, N. Y.	76	70	146
Salt Lake City (1)	Ted Bruce, Salt Lake	72	74	146
	(Won in play-off with George Schneiter, Ogden)			
Cincinnati (4)	Robert Strauss, Cincinnati	73	73	146
St. Louis (4)	*Bob Cochran, St. Louis	73	73	146
Albany (3)	Eddie Schultz, Troy, N. Y.	73	75	148
Oklahoma City (4)	Floyd Farley, Oklahoma City	73	75	148
	*J. C. Hamilton, Jr., Oklahoma City	71	77	148
Phoenix (2)	Herb Bowers, Globe, Ariz.	75	73	148
Jacksonville, Fla.	John Budd, Tallahassee, Fla.	75	77	152
	*Bill Stark, Jacksonville	72	80	152
	(Stark withdrew after qualifying)			

Leaders in National Competition

Wide World

Lawson Little (left), Bretton Woods (N. H.) professional and former British and American amateur champion, who led the nation with sub-par golf of 65-69—134 at Chicago, yesterday, in qualifying for the national open championship at Cleveland later. Johnny Goodman (right), Omaha, Neb., led the amateurs of the country in yesterday's test.

Tar Heels Round Out Fine Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., May 28—University of North Carolina athletic teams have rounded out one of the most successful years in the institution's history by adding three more championships this spring to their long list of title accomplishments.

Tar Heel teams won Southern Conference championships this spring in outdoor track and tennis and earned a tie with Wake Forest for the State baseball title. The titles earned this spring brought to six the number of Conference championships won by North Carolina since the start of the nine-month collegiate season last September.

Best In Winter

Tar Heel teams turned in their most notable accomplishments during the eight-week winter season. They won Conference titles in basketball, swimming, and indoor track and State championships in boxing, wrestling, and swimming.

Last fall North Carolina won the Conference cross country title.

Most impressive conquests were engineered by the tennis and track teams. Carolina's track teams made a grand slam of Conference championships for the second consecutive year with triple victories in cross country, indoor track, and outdoor track.

Mythical Net Title

The varsity tennis team laid claim to the mythical national collegiate championship for the seventh time since 1930 by going undefeated for the second straight year, picking up 15 victories and winning both Conference singles and doubles titles. Thus, in two seasons, North Carolina has won a total of 34 consecutive contests.

Another highlight during the year was the remarkable performance of the varsity swimming team in winning State and Conference titles in this sport's second year as a regular part of the University's collegiate program.

National Flag Race Tighter Than a Tie, If Possible

By the Associated Press

National League fans, who have endured enough hair-raising races in recent years so that they can feel blasé about the child's play now going on in the American League, never have had anything closer than the Cincinnati Reds and Brooklyn Dodgers are today.

They are tighter than a tie, if such a situation is possible.

The Dodgers are on top in percentage .714 to .710, but they are half a game behind in won-lost calculations. Cincinnati has won two games more (22) than the Dodgers, who have lost one less (eight) than the Reds.

Reds Won Two

The Reds did all that was in their power to capture the lead in stopping the Pittsburgh Pirates 2-1 and 7-3 yesterday. In the first game Whitey Moore and Joe Beggs combined to hold Pittsburgh to four hits and won the game on two runs donated them in the first inning. Helped by two three-run frames, Jim Turner went the route in the nightcap, scattering nine hits.

But Cincinnati's best just wasn't good enough to erase that percentage margin as long as the Dodgers continued to win—and they chalked up their fourth straight victory with a 6-0 shutout of the Philadelphia Phillies.

Wyatt Pitched

Whitlow Wyatt kept four hits nicely spaced, while his mates ganged up on Clyde Smoll and Frank Hoerst for an even dozen. Five of the blows came in succession in the fifth inning for three runs.

Pitching keynoted most of the day's games. Bill Posedel held the New York Giants to four safeties, while the Boston Bees pounded out at 7-1 triumph with 13 hits off three pitchers. It was Posedel's third win—exactly one-third of all Boston's nine triumphs. Tony Cuccinello joined in the party with two doubles and two singles for a perfect day.

The Chicago Cubs kept the National League design four-cornered by belting the St. Louis Cardinals 7-1 and closing the gap between them and second place to a game and a half. Claude Passeau limited the St. Louis sluggers to seven hits and held them scoreless after the first inning.

Indians Slipped

The Cleveland Indians slipped half a notch in their efforts to overtake the Boston Red Sox in the American League by losing a night game to the Detroit Tigers, 6-1. Buck Newsom simply took charge, holding Cleveland to six hits, striking out nine and retiring the last 11 batters in order for his fifth victory against one defeat. The Red Sox were rained out at Philadelphia.

The New York Yankees pulled a pitching chestnut out of the fire in old-time fashion. They got only four hits, the same as the Washington Senators, but triumphed 5-0. Spud Chandler allowed nothing but singles, well separated, while the Yankee blows included Charley Keller's fifth home run with two on and Joe Di Maggio's third.

This enabled the Chicago White Sox to climb back into the first division by outslugging the St. Louis Browns 15 hits to nine for a 7-5 victory. Ted Lyons went the route for the Sox and with the help of some early inning batting exercise never was behind.

Unsung California Freshman May Crack the 440 Dash Mark

By the Associated Press

BERKELEY, Calif.—A phenomenal California runner virtually unknown in his home State has been "discovered" by the East and invited to make a bid for fame in the Princeton Invitation track meet June 8.

Grover Klemmer is the name, and the reason it doesn't mean much to the general sporting public is that he is still a freshman at the University of California and hence barred from varsity competition.

But he's a whiz in the quarter-mile, and almost as good in the 220 and 880. Dink Templeton, the former Stanford coach, says Grover is headed for a world record in the quarter.

Brutus Hamilton, California's track coach, emanates a quite but unmistakable enthusiasm about Klemmer.

"He'll lose some races against topnotch men, but I see no reason why he shouldn't develop," said Hamilton. "In a meet April 20 he ran 47 flat in competition with the high school all-stars. He really has never been extended in the quarter."

When Ben Eastman was a freshman at Stanford the best he could do was 49.4—enough for the old local freshman record—but he went on to set the existing world record of 46.4. Kremmer apparently has a big start on him.

He is just discovering his ability. He had only one year of competition in high school and that rather sketchy. His best time last year was 49.5 seconds. This spring's achievements have been made almost from scratch.

Though Hamilton believes Klemmer can run the 220 in less than 22 seconds, he will have him train for the quarter and half-mile, believing he's "geared to a longer race." Running with little practice—it was final examination week—Klemmer turned in a 1:53.5 for the half.

A native of San Francisco, Klemmer is 19 years old, stands 6 feet 1½ inches tall and weighs 168 pounds. He is studying to be an electrical engineer and goes in for no other sports.

Pro Football

CINCINNATI (AP) — Franchises may be granted to Kansas City and Des Moines interests when the American Professional Football League drafts a 1940 schedule here June 2, James C. Hogan, the circuit's secretary announced.

The League may also include teams from Ashland, Ky., and Miami, Fla., Hogan said, although the distance to the latter city makes a franchise there unlikely.

Teams from Kenosha, Wis., East Chicago, Ind., Columbus, Ohio, Louisville, Dayton, Ohio, St. Louis will be represented at the meeting.

Murphy to Wilkes-Barre

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Rochester Red Wings of the International League have optioned First Baseman Eddie Murphy to Wilkes-Barre in the Eastern League.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Chicago Cubs acquired Pitcher Claude Passeau from Phillies for Outfielder Joe Marty and Pitchers Walter Higbe and Ray Harrell.

Three Years Ago—Tony Manero, United States open golf champion, rallied after trailing, 4 down and 9 to go, to beat Harry Cooper, 1 up, in quarter-finals of P. G. A. tournament.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Rogues' Gallery at Fenway

What goes on in the Red Sox clubhouse two hours before the game? The players had just begun to come in. Lefty Grove was sitting in front of his locker in shirt sleeves talking with Ed Doherty, public relations man of the Boston club. Charley Wagner and Bill Butland were reading the same newspaper. The clubhouse boys were walking back and forth, hanging dry uniforms in the lockers.

Trainer Win Green came into the room. Behind him were Lou Finney and Mickey Harris—the latter was going to pitch. A fine rain fell on the field outside and Harris was hoping the game would be called. It being a sellout date with the Yankees, the club was anxious to play. Owner Tom Yawkey had said he would not call it until the last minute.

Rogues' Gallery

Freddy Stack, the bat boy, came in with an armful of pictures. They were new ones of the Red Sox. He started putting them up on the wall with adhesive tape. A newspaperman stood there looking at them.

"They're pretty good, aren't they?" asked Doherty. "We had about 100,000 of them printed and will sell them to the fans for only 25 cents a set. They'll probably go like hot cakes."

"Who's Cramer mad at?" asked Grove, looking over the prints. "What a face on that Glenn. Look at the freckles on Nonnenkamp. Gosh, isn't that Dickman pretty?"

As the rest of the players came into the clubhouse they walked over to the pictures. Stack put a card over the top that read: Rogues' Gallery. Johnny Peacock loked at it and said something about Rogers gallery. The gang spent the next five minutes joshing him about it. John pretended he made the mistake on purpose, but he wasn't fooling anybody.

Williams Speaks

Ted Williams was seen sprawled in the chair in front of his locker, eating a small container of ice cream. He was mumbling to himself. A curious newspaperman went over and asked him what the trouble was.

"There's nothing the matter with me," shot back the Red Sox left fielder, "but some of you writers seem to think there is. One or two of you guys are 'on' me all the time. If I have one bad day out there the fans get on me too. It sort of gets me 'down.' I'm giving this club the best I have and I don't like to read otherwise in the paper."

"That's not the right attitude to take," the scribe said. "The boys behind the typewriters are paid to say what they think. If they think you are loafing a little, they have the right to say so."

"But I'm not!" Williams almost shouted. "And I'll prove it, too. If everyone else on this club hits as well as I do, we'll get somewhere. And I'll show those fans."

"That's the way to talk," grinned the writer.

Grove Stickers

A boy was going around among the players handing them some red, white and blue stickers. On them was printed: Sat., June 8, Lefty Grove Day, Fenway Park. There was a layer of paste on the front so that they could be stuck on automobile windshields. Grove was walking around like a 12-year-old kid. It was evident that he is getting a tremendous "kick" out of his approaching "day." Someone asked him how his son was doing down at Duke University.

"He's doing all right now," answered the veteran southpaw. "But it took a little persuading."

"What happened?" asked Charley Wagner.

"Well, he did fine the first semester," Lefty continued. "But during the second one he loafed. A professor I have known for a long time, wrote a letter to me while I was at Hot Springs. So I wrote to Bob and told him that he'd have to do six weeks of summer schooling just for that. He's hustled since then and got good marks, and I suppose he thinks I'll let him forget summer school. But I won't. He's going just the same. It'll be a good lesson."

What's The Use

Win Green was talking to Joe Glenn, Doc Cramer and Jimmy Foxx. "I had a funny dream last night," the trainer was saying. "I dreamed that Cronin fired me, but wouldn't give me any reason. Then he hired a man from Fordham University."

The three listeners stood there motionless, with blank expressions on their faces. Glenn spoke first:

"I don't see anything funny about that, do you guys?"

"No," said Cramer and Foxx simultaneously, without taking their eyes from the puzzled face of Green. "We don't see anything funny about it."

"Oh, what's the use!" Win concluded, going back into his room.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 27

International League

Montreal 5, Toronto 4.
Syracuse-Newark, rain.
Only games.

American Association

Columbus 2, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 5, Toledo 4.
Minneapolis 4, Kansas City 3 (10 innings).
Milwaukee-St. Paul, wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Beaumont 4, Tulsa 3 (10 innings).
San Antonio 6, Fort Worth 2.
Dallas 12, Shreveport 4.
Houston 4, Oklahoma City 1.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 5, Knoxville 4 (12 innings).
Nashville 6, Atlanta 1.
New Orleans-Little Rock, rain.
Birmingham-Memphis, wet grounds.

Eastern League

Scranton 5, Elmira 2.
Wilkes-Barre 4, Williamsport 2.
Binghamton 2, Hartford 0.
Albany 10, Springfield 5.

Dodgers Get Wasdell

WASHINGTON (AP) — Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators, announces the sale of Jimmy Wasdell, infielder-outfielder, to the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Griffith said Brooklyn planned to use Wasdell in the outfield. Refusing to disclose the sale price, Griffith said he would use the money to purchase a pitcher for the Senators.

Wasdell opened the season as Washington's first baseman, but was replaced by Zeke Bonura, when he failed to hit.

Stanko Lifts 950

NEW YORK (AP)—Steve Stanko, who manufactures weightlifting apparatus and then beats everybody at lifting it, won the National A. A. U. heavyweight championship at Madison Square Garden, May 25.

Stanko, a machinist for the York, Pa., Bar Bell Company and member of the New York Bar Bell Club, lifted a total of 950 pounds in the military press, snatch, and clean and jerk divisions, and finished with a 40-pound margin over his teammate, Louis Abele.

Georgetown Elects

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lewis Ghecas, 21-year-old outfielder of Danbury, Conn., has been elected 1941 captain of the Georgetown University baseball team. Ghecas was also a halfback on the university football team last fall.

California Football Hopes; Women's Archery Tourney

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Cautiously eyeing each other, the football teams of the University of Southern California and University of California at Los Angeles, having completed their spring practices, are pondering their prospects for next season.

As is to be expected, both Howard Jones, Trojan mentor, and Edwin C. "Babe" Horrell, Bruin head coach, appear to be concerned over their "staggering" losses of valuable material.

Jones cites that 18 of last year's stars will not return, while Horrell points out the problem of replacing All-America Kenny Washington, Woodie Strode, Mladin Zarubica and others.

Amid their juggling of returning lettermen and the study of new material, Jones breathes a hope that his men will be able to put up a battle and "give a good account of themselves," while Horrell concedes that his Bruins "might be able to win a game or two."

As it looks at this writing, S. C. should be able to lead the Pacific Coast Conference again this year, but U. C. L. A. and the Washington Huskies will prove stiff competition.

* * *

The Trojan tennis team is scheduled to leave June 5 for a tour of 12 clay and grass court tournaments in the East. The clay court season will be climaxed with the national intercollegiates in Haverford, Pa., June 24 to 29 and the eastern intercollegiates in Montclair, N. J., July 1 to 6.

* * *

The Los Angeles City College women's archery teams are awaiting results of the 11th Annual Women's Intercollegiate Telegraphic Archery Tournament, sponsored by the National Archery Assn., which closed May 25. The winner will be announced about June 8.

Mrs. Katherine Blanchard, physical education department chairman and head archery coach, is confident her girls will win the tourney for the sixth consecutive time — IF Oregon State, their greatest rival, doesn't forge ahead.

L. A. C. C. has an impressive record in these annual meets. Chagrined at placing 15th in 1932, the first year they competed, the archers buckled down and took third place the following year. In 1934 they won second honors and took first the next five years.

Mrs. Blanchard said she believes this year's final score will exceed 3,900, which, however, is lower than their banner year, 1938, when they made the all-time high score of 4,039 and two girls broke the then-existing Columbia Round score of 550.

* * *

The City College gym team has concluded a meritorious season during which they won the Southern California Junior A. A. U., Metropolitan A. A. U., Southern California Junior College, and Southern California Invitational Intercollegiate meets. In this latter competition they overwhelmed teams from U. S. C., U. C. L. A., Occidental, Santa Barbara State, and Compton, Pasadena, and Santa Monica Junior Colleges.

Individual stars were Irving Cohen and David Valoff, named Southern California A. A. U. champions in free exercises and tumbling, respectively.

Lawrence Browne, 20, placed second in the recent National A. A. U. Junior wrestling championship competition in Dearborn, Mich. He won five matches, but lost the last one through a decision to Jennings of Michigan State. Coach Milton Hand labels him as the best wrestler he has had at the college.

* * *

Jimmy Roosevelt, who already has enough activities to keep the average man busy, has entered the world of sports by announcing his intention to compete in a season of sloop racing with his newly christened Half Moon, a 32-foot racing yacht.

The boat, adapted for a crew of four, will be sailed in a series of races of the San Diego Yacht Club, the film executive said.

* * *

Golfers in the Golden State of California placed emphasis on the "gold" with the announcement of Clifford L. Rawson, chairman of the California Assn. of Open golf tournaments, that the winter golf purse for pros will be increased to $26,000, $8,000 more than last year.

The 16th annual Los Angeles Open will be doubled from $5,000 to $10,000, and the Sacramento $3,000 Open has rejoined the mid-winter warm weather circuit. Bing Crosby's Del Mar with a $3,000 pro-amateur meet also is included in the "Golden Pasture" program.

* * *

Southern California beamed with the news of the prowess of a local "boy," Harry "Truck" Hannah, 53, manager of the Southern Association Memphis Baseball Club, when he caught 16 innings for his team against Nashville. Injuries forced his regular catchers to the bench. Incidentally, his team won both games.

This performance, the local Chamber of Commerce said, was made possible because of Truck's exposure to Los Angeles' climate while he was with the Angels for so many years.

Alexander Swan. 3d.

Chicago Sought Eddie Miller Of Bees for Short

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, realizing they might get into the National League flag chase with a reliable shortstop, still are looking for a successor to Bill Jurges.

Jurges, you may remember, was the last fancy shortstop the Cubs employed, and they let him get away after the 1938 season in a trade with the New York Giants.

Gabby Hartnett's crew since has tried major leaguers and minor leaguers, but there's still a gap in the Cub infield.

Clarence Rowland, chief Cub scout, went East with the Cubs two weeks ago to try to pry little Eddie Miller loose from the Boston Bees, but has drawn a blank so far. The price on Miller, in cash and players, has been too steep. Eddie, a smooth fielder and fair hitter, might well put the Cubs in the race.

Miller, 24 years old, broke in with the Bees a year ago and was a sensation in 77 games before he broke his leg. His defensive work was superb and he batted .267. This year he's been hitting more consistently and fielding brilliantly.

Since Jurges left, the Cubs have had four shortstops. Dick Bartell, obtained in the Jurges trade, and Bobby Mattick were the Cub shortstops in 1939.

This year the Cubs have had three men at the spot—Bob Sturgeon, Mattick and Bill Rogell, the latter obtained from Detroit for Bartell. Sturgeon, 19-year-old rookie, started at short, but soon was shipped to Jersey City. The veteran Rogell was given a try and now Mattick is back in there.

Owner Phil Wrigley doubtless is wary of turning loose a bundle of cash for Miller or any other star. He needs a shortstop, but in the past he has had several bitter experiences in trying to buy a top-flight performer—Dizzy Dean and Chuck Klein being two of the many who were stars elsewhere but flops with the Cubs.

Special Rates for Track Fan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — Northwest sports fans planning to attend the National Collegiate track and field championships at the University of Minnesota on June 21-22 will be offered special railroad rates to and from the event, it has been announced by the Western Passenger Association. The rate will be 1.35 cents per mile in coaches, a substantial reduction from the usual ticket prices. The special rate covers all points on any lines in a radius of 150 miles east and south of the Twin Cities, west to the Missouri River and north as far as Winnipeg.

Signs With Yankees

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—George Stirnweiss, University of North Carolina football and baseball star, said here he had signed a contract with the New York Yankees, and would report to the Yankee farm at Newark after his graduation.

Stirnweiss is the son of a New York policeman. He played second base on the North Carolina team.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Result May 27

At Middletown, Conn.: Trinity 8, Wesleyan 2.

Nine-Game Grid Cards

CHICAGO (AP)—The faculty committee of the Big Ten Conference announces it has approved a nine-game football schedule for 1943 and 1944. Previously the committee had limited the season to eight games.

Under the enlarged schedule, each participating college must play six Conference games, and each team was given two games at home. It was agreed that no game would be played before the last Saturday in September.

Representatives from the University of Michigan announced they had scheduled a contest with the University of Pittsburgh at Ann Arbor Oct. 16, 1941. The date was open after the University of Chicago abolished intercollegiate football.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Danning, New York, .393; Walker, Brooklyn, .368.
Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 25; Werber, Cincinnati, 24.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 31; Leiber, Chicago, 29.
Hits—Danning, New York, and Leiber, Chicago, 43.
Doubles—Werber, Cincinnati, 9; six tied with 8.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 6; Camilli, Brooklyn, 4.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 12; Danning, New York, 7.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 8; Reese, Brooklyn, 4.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 7-0; Melton, Giants, 4-1.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .403; Hayes, Philadelphia, .398.
Runs—Case, Washington, 32; Moses, Philadelphia, 30.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 39; Walker, Washington, 29.
Hits—Radcliff, St. Louis, 50; Cramer, Boston, 49.
Doubles—Mack and Boudreau, Cleveland, 13.
Triples—Finney, Boston, 5; Judnich, St. Louis, and Lewis, Washington, 4.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 11; Trosky, Cleveland, 10.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 14; Walker, Washington, 6.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, and Milnar, Cleveland, 5-1.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	20	8	.714
Cincinnati	22	9	.710
New York	17	12	.586
Chicago	18	15	.545
Philadelphia	11	15	.423
St. Louis	11	20	.355
Boston	9	17	.346
Pittsburgh	8	20	.286

Results May 27

Boston 7, New York 1.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 2, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 7, Pittsburgh 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	19	9	.679
Cleveland	20	12	.623
Detroit	17	14	.548
Chicago	15	17	.469
Washington	15	18	.455
New York	13	17	.433
St. Louis	12	18	.400
Philadelphia	12	18	.400

Results May 27

Detroit 6, Cleveland 1.
New York 5, Washington 0.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 5.
Boston at Philadelphia, postponed.

ENGLAND

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Lunch today where Food is Good

The Home Forum

The Dune Has Its Secrets

FROM THE SANDY path between hotel and waterfront, the view of dunes was like an unobtrusive backdrop to the gayer scenes on the shore. It seemed to hold no alien interest of its own, no promise of essential beauty. One had no inclination to wander among its windswept, dusty hillocks. Far too strong were the attraction of beach and sparkling sea.

Then, on August holiday, a tidal wave of excursionists surged into the little Belgian resort, overflowing the favorite haunts of the *plage*, filling the restaurants and cafés. Could one escape into Bruges for the afternoon? Glances at the traffic jam in the main street, and the almost stagnant streams of vehicles on the roads, led to the speedy abandonment of any such project. Retreat over the shoulder of the nearest dune offered the only hope of refuge from the jostling, shouting merry-go-round.

* * *

The first mile, plodding up and down a rough track, was not particularly pleasant. The wind rustled in the dry tussocky grass that crested the ridge and whipped up miniature dust-storms. A clump of twisted trees and scrub undergrowth provided a welcome shelter, farther on. There I paused and presently the charm of the dunes stole into my heart.

Tang of salt was in the air, salt that made the herbage harsh to the touch. The branches behind me creaked in the stiff breeze from the sea. But down in the hollow, where a stream seeped through the sand, scarcely a breath stirred the luxuriant growth of flowering rush, herb willow, loosestrife and St. John's wort—a splendor of russet, magenta, deep purple, and gold unseen from the distance.

* * *

Solitude was exhilarating in this place where, except for the whining wind, tranquillity reigned. Here one might think and dream. In little industrious Belgium, otherwise planned and parceled out to the greatest commercial and cultural advantage, how valuable seemed this stretch of barren land. Amidst all the development and activity, how delightful to be free for an hour in this small wilderness, so easy of access, so remote in spirit. A verse from a poem by Gerard Manley Hopkins came to mind:

"What would the world be, once bereft
Of wet and of wildness? Let them be left,
O let them be left, wildness and wet;
Long live the weeds and the wilderness yet."

It was late afternoon, when I moved on. The wind had died down and at the top of the next hill I had a wide, unfettered view of sea and sands. In the candid light before sunset, the sea was turquoise against a pale lilac sky; the great expanse of sand was almost white, with sepia shadows. I could mark the frontier of France. Beyond it jutted out Dunkirk, somber and watchful.

* * *

On the road that leads to the old town, at the foot of the dune, I heard a far-away carillon. Through its benign melody came the sharp tinkle of an approaching bell and the sound of children's voices. A gay cavalcade rounded the bend. The bell swung from the mast of a flag-bedecked boat on wheels. This was drawn by a yellow horse, so proudly self-conscious and exuberantly curved that it might have stepped out of a painting by one of the old masters of the Netherlands. A lively, laughing crew chattered in Flemish. In the wake came three donkeys, carrying children and their mothers. Several of the party greeted me charmingly in French. Grandfather was taking them home in this lovely equipage after a beach picnic.

In the town, the market-place buzzed with excitement. The Cirque Bouglione, impressively billed as The French Barnum Circus, was being emptied of its matinée audience. The Big Top, its surrounding tents, vans and enclosures almost filled the square. The stand was for two performances only, and already a long queue moved slowly toward the box-office wagon to book for the evening show. Above, the band boomed through a megaphone the invitation: "M'sieurs, M'dames, visitez la menagerie!" The shrill cry of scarlet uniformed girl ushers accompanied it: "Programme officiel, deux francs."

* * *

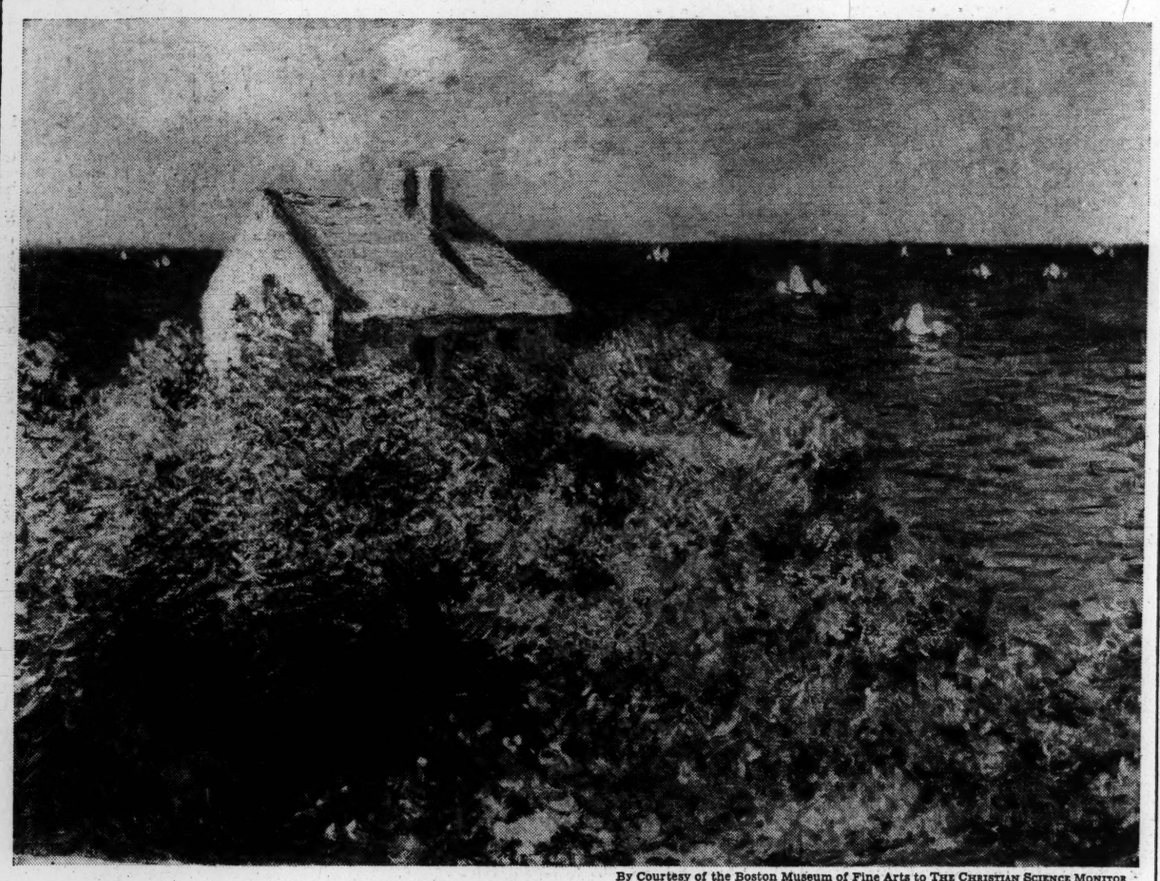
Conflicting vocal and musical strains issued from the radio van over by the tramway station. To a series of popular American tunes, couples danced in the open space beyond and many joined in to sing. A fisherman, in picturesque rust-colored garb, solemnly did a *pas seul*, his small daughter perched on his shoulder. The air vibrated with the tramp, shuffle and tap of feet; with shouts, laughter and song.

Among all this animated crowd, the circus folk and I seemed to be the only foreigners. Tourists and day excursionists were in the new town on the shore. And I, though only a passing spectator, had ceased to feel a stranger. An inkling came that I owed this to a freedom conferred in the peaceful solitude of the dune.

* * *

While I waited for a tram, in which I could complete my journey, I walked over to the newspaper kiosk to look at a stand of picture postcards. One I bought. It was a view of the windswept ridge by the sea and bore the legend: "La dune a ses secrets pour qui sait les comprendre." Perhaps I had touched the edge of those secrets—of the dune's elusive charm and solace.

K. JANET MAITLAND



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"COAST-GUARD HUT, NORMANDY": *A Painting by Claude Monet*

CLAUDE MONET was one of the revolutionaries of modern French painting. He was the first "pleinairiste," that is, open-air painter. He and his fellow Impressionists, Renoir, Pissarro, Sisley, and Bazille would try to record in terms of broken color and complementary hues the exact appearance of scenes in the landscape. They observed the influence of light on surfaces, shapes, relative colors, and they tried to set upon the canvas the changing, flickering, fluctuating quality of light. They used a great variety of colors applied in small strokes of the brush. They declared themselves "scientific" in their systematic use of color. What was unique with the Impressionists was the luminosity, the variety of tones, and lovely orchestration of color. They opened the way for all younger artists, who soon learned to use color with greater freedom in a variety of strange and beautiful ways.

Seen today, the landscapes of Monet are pleasing, though not at all startling. It is difficult to believe that his canvases provoked such hostility and mockery in France of the 1870's. Monet declared that he did no more than paint—with more conscientiousness than his forebears—exactly what he saw out-of-doors; no more, no less. For this diligence and honesty he was mocked. He saw colors of which artists had hitherto been unaware. He found color varied, changing, unpredictable. He might find water looking blue, black, or violet, depending upon the time of day and the quality of light. Color was relative, not fixed, and it was the artist's business to indicate its tendency to change.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Starting in the Rain

"JONATHAN," I SAID, "let's take a walk." He was unfolding the damp newspaper carefully, so as not to tear it. "What's that? Walk?" "That's what I said." He had his paper open by this time, and was glancing at the headlines. When a man is glancing at headlines, it is just as well to let him glance. I gave him fifteen minutes. Then I reopened the matter.

"Jonathan, I said walk."

"What's that?" His tone was vague. It was what I call his newspaper tone. It suggests extreme remoteness, but tolerance, even benevolence, if he is let alone. He drifted slowly over to the window and made a pretense of looking out, but his eyes were still running down the columns. "My dear," he remarked, still in the same tone, "had you noticed that it is beginning to rain?"

"I noticed that yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock," I said.

"Oh, all right. I thought perhaps you hadn't."

"Well?" I waited.

"Well—" he hung fire while he finished the tail of the editorial. Then he threw down the paper. "Don't you think it's rather poor weather for walking?"

This was what I had been waiting for, and I responded glibly, "Someone has said there is no such thing as bad weather, there are only good clothes."

"Do you mean mine?" He grinned down at his farm regimentals. "Well, then—

"Why, of course, if you really mean it," he said, and added, as he looked out reflectively at the pudding road, "You'll get your hair wet."

"Hope so! Now, Jonathan, aren't you silly, really? Anybody would think we'd never been for a walk in the rain before in our lives. Perhaps you'd rather stay indoors and be a tabby-cat and keep dry."

"Who got the mail?"

"You did. But you wanted the paper—and you ran."

The fact was, as I very well knew, Jonathan really wanted to go, but he didn't want to start. When people really enjoy doing a thing, and mean to do it, and yet won't get going, something has to be done to get them going. That was why I spoke of tabby-cats.

Jonathan assumed an alert society tone. "I should enjoy a walk very much, thank you," he said; "the weather seems to me perfect. But," he added abruptly, "wear woolen; that white thing won't do."

"Of course!" I went off and made myself fit—woolen for warmth, though the day was not cold, a short khaki skirt, an old felt hat, and old shoes. Out we went into the drenched world. . . .

"Well," said Jonathan, "woods or open?"

"Which is the wettest?"

"Woods."

"Then woods."

And we plunged in under the big chestnuts, through a mass of witch-hazel and birch.—From "The Jonathan Papers," by ELISABETH WOODBRIDGE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Fidelis

She would have friendly flowers; and so she planted
Her sprig of lilac when the April rain
Drummed on her newly finished roof and slanted
Its slim steel rods against her windowpane.
The next year brought one fragrant purple spray
To keep its rendezvous with her in May.

She timed each spring by its recurrent beauty;
Her children played about its widening girth.
It was her link between desire and duty,
Wanton with bloom, yet rooted deep in earth.
And being womankind, with tears to hide,
She sought its shadow sometimes, when she cried.

And now that she has passed beyond all caring,
And for these many years her house is gone—
Squirrel and hare and nesting catbird sharing
The sanctuary of her tangled lawn—
Her lilac, with no human eye to see,
Still purples springtime in her memory.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

Walt Whitman's Poetry of Acceptance

Now I HAVE but Walt Whitman to speak of. . . . Whitman was a writer of splendid beginnings, but either because he found his way of writing too easy or because he was intoxicated with his own verbosity, often enough he went on and on when he had nothing of significance to add to what he had already said. That you must put up with. He wrote his poems partly in rhythmic language of the Bible, partly in the sort of blank verse that was written in the seventeenth century, and partly in an uncouth pedestrian prose which offends the ear. Well, that you must put up with too. These defects are regrettable, but unimportant. It is easy to skip. *Leaves of Grass* is a book to open anywhere, read on as long as it pleases you and then turn the pages and start at random elsewhere. Whitman could write lines of pure and lovely poetry, he could turn phrases that thrill, and often he hit upon ideas that were wonderfully moving. There can be no need for me to say that he is one of the most exciting of all poets. He had a vigour and a sense of life, in its manifold variety, in its passion, beauty and exhilaration, which an American may justly and with pride think truly American. He brought poetry home to the common man. He showed that it was not only to be found in moonlight, ruined castles and the pathos of lovesick maidens; but in streets and trains and steamboats, in the labour of the artisan and the humdrum toil of the farmer's wife, in work and ease; in all life, in short, and the ways it is lived. . . . His was not a poetry of escape, but a poetry of acceptance. It would be a dull-spirited American who could read Whitman without receiving a greater apprehension of the vastness of his country, the splendour of its resources, and the illimitable hope that is contained in its future. I think it was really in Whitman that America became aware of itself in literature. It is a virile, democratic poetry; it is the authentic battle cry of a new nation and the solid foundation of a national literature. — From "Books and You," by W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM, copyright, 1939, 1940, reprinted by permission of Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

"When thou prayest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIME OF NEED the human heart reaches out naturally to a higher power and seeks guidance. The longing for divine aid may not be outlined in words or take form in a conscious plea; but the desire for better and higher ways, for a closer communion with infinite Love, is known to the Father.

When one turns to divine Mind for strength and sustenance, he receives a blessing; but to heal the sick scientifically, comfort the sorrowing, and meet the daily need, one must understand God and know how to commune with Him. The effectual prayer is the prayer of understanding, and such prayer demonstrates man's unity with God.

The failure of material means to restore health and to ensure happiness and peace has caused many to turn to God for help. That their prayers have often proved unavailing is due not to God's unwillingness to hear and heed, but to a misunderstanding or ignorance of His nature.

If we ask God for material things, we assume that He is corporeal and hence limited. Could a limited God dispense unlimited blessings? The one who prays effectually does not seek material benefits, but rather that his eyes may be opened to see that God has already given all good to His children. We need to pray for the vision of the seer who looks beyond material sense testimony and glimpses reality. Such prayer operates to make us conscious here and now of the harmony of God's creation.

Jesus taught his disciples how to pray. According to Luke, the Master was praying, and when he ceased, one of his disciples said to him (Luke 11:1), "Teach us to pray, as John also taught his disciples." Jesus complied with the request by giving them the Lord's Prayer. In his Sermon on the Mount he spoke at length on this important subject, saying plainly that the heart must seek God humbly, sincerely, and without guile. He denounced the hypocrite, who affects outward piety while his heart is far from feeling unselfish love; he emphasized the necessity of seeking spiritual good and denying sin and self. He said (Matthew 6:6), "When thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

Elucidating the above Scriptural passage, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 15), "The closet typifies the sanctuary of Spirit, the door of which shuts out sinful sense but lets in Truth, Life, and Love"; adding, "The Father in secret is unseen to the physical senses, but He knows all things and rewards according to motives, not according to speech."

To pray effectively we must guard the door of our thought and allow nothing unlike good to enter; we must shut out material sense testimony and refuse audience to fear, doubt, discouragement, and despair. We must entertain hope, joy, honesty, and trustworthiness. Reasoning from the basis of spiritual truth is true prayer. Such reasoning begins with God, divine Mind, as the only cause. God is All, and there is none beside Him. Evil is powerless, a belief in the absence of Spirit; it is illusion, comparable to a mirage, which seems to be, but is not.

Every legitimate need is met when the seeker turns to God in the sincere effort to understand Him and to do His will. The sick are healed, the friendless comforted, the fearful given confidence—these are the effects of righteous prayer.

Understanding prayer not only heals the sick and frees the sinner, but also solves the problem of unemployment and similar unhappy experiences common to humanity. Testimonies come from many parts of the world stating that in the face of distressing social and economic conditions, seekers have found profitable employment in time of need by turning to God in prayer.

An instance of such a demonstration is the following. A Christian Scientist was suddenly thrown out of employment, and for several weeks he allowed fear and discouragement to occupy his thought. He sought anxiously, and with little hope to find work, almost overwhelmed by the arguments arrayed against him, such as that he was too old; that he had had no experience fitting him for such jobs as might be available; that there were thousands of others seeking work. At last, in his extremity, he did what sober thought told him he should have done first—he turned to God in prayer, and began consciously to employ his thought, searching for an understanding of divine Life, Truth, and Love. He studied the Bible and Mrs. Eddy's writings, and lifted his heart in thanks to God for His presence and power, knowing that the real man is always employed, bearing witness to Truth.

So engrossed did the seeker become in his study that he literally forgot that he seemed in need of employment. Then one day he was offered three positions, any one of which he would have been glad to accept. He had proved that no argument of mortal mind can array itself successfully against the one who seeks God with his whole heart. Such are the results of righteous prayer.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Quand tu pries"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

AUX HEURES DE DÉTRESSE, le cœur humain se tourne naturellement vers un pouvoir supérieur par lequel il voudrait être guidé. Il a soif de l'aide divine, bien qu'il n'exprime peut-être pas cette aspiration en paroles ou en un appel conscient; mais le désir de suivre une voie meilleure et plus élevée, de communier plus intimement avec l'Amour infini — ce désir est connu du Père.

Le disciple qui cherche auprès du divin Entendement la force et le soutien reçoit une bénédiction; mais pour guérir scientifiquement, pour consoler les affligés et faire face aux besoins de chaque jour, il faut comprendre Dieu et savoir être en communion avec Lui. La prière efficace est celle de la compréhension; elle démontre l'unité, le rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu.

Constatant l'insuccès des moyens matériels qui n'arrivent pas à rendre la santé, à procurer le bonheur et la paix, beaucoup se sont tournés vers Dieu afin d'être secourus. Si leurs prières ont souvent été vaines, c'est non parce que Dieu n'est point disposé à entendre ou à exaucer, mais parce que dans leur ignorance ils méconnaissaient Sa nature.

Demander à Dieu des choses matérielles, c'est Le tenir pour corporel, par conséquent limité. Un Dieu limité pourrait-Il départir des bénédictions illimitées? Le disciple prie d'une manière efficace lorsque au lieu de chercher des bienfaits matériels, il demande que ses yeux s'ouvrent afin de voir qu'à Ses enfants, Dieu a déjà donné tous les biens. Recherchons avec prière la vision de ceux qui ne s'arrêtent pas au témoignage des sens matériels et qui peuvent entrevoir la réalité. Grâce à cette prière inspirée, l'harmonie de la création divine nous devient sensible à l'heure actuelle.

A ses disciples, Jésus enseigna comment il faut prier. Luc nous apprend que Jésus était un jour en prière et que quand il eut fini, l'un des disciples lui dit (Luc 11:1): "Seigneur, enseigne-nous à prier, comme Jean l'a enseigné à ses disciples." Pour répondre à cette requête, Jésus leur donna l'oraison dominicale. Dans son Sermon sur la montagne, il traita longuement ce sujet essentiel; il fit voir qu'on doit chercher Dieu de tout son cœur, humblement, sincèrement, sans artifice. Il blâma les hypocrites et leur affectation de piété, masquant la sécheresse d'un cœur égoïste; il appuya sur la nécessité de rechercher avec ardeur le bien spirituel, de renoncer au moi et au péché. Il dit (Matthieu 6:6): "Toi, quand tu pries, entre dans ta chambre, ferme ta porte, prie ton Père qui est là, dans le secret, et ton Père, qui voit dans le secret, te donnera ce qui t'est dû."

Élucidant ce passage biblique, Mary Baker Eddy écrit, à la page 15 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "La chambre symbolise le sanctuaire de l'Esprit, dont la porte se ferme au sens pécheur, mais laisse entrer la Vérité, la Vie et l'Amour;" puis elle ajoute: "Le Père dans le secret est invisible aux sens physiques, mais Il sait toutes choses et récompense selon les motifs, non selon les paroles."

Pour prier d'une manière efficace, il faut garder la porte de la pensée et n'y laisser entrer que le bien; il faut exclure le témoignage des sens matériels et refuser d'entendre la crainte, le doute, le découragement, le désespoir. Nous devons entretenir l'espérance, la joie, l'honnêteté, la loyauté. Raisonner sur la base de la vérité spirituelle représente la vraie prière. Ce raisonnement part de Dieu, de l'Entendement divin, comme étant la seule cause. Dieu est Tout, il n'y en a point d'autre que Lui. Le mal est sans pouvoir, c'est la croyance que l'Esprit est absent; c'est une illusion, comparable au mirage qui semblant être quelque chose, n'a cependant aucune réalité.

Il est pourvu à tous les besoins légitimes quand le disciple se tourne vers Dieu et s'efforce avec sincérité de Le comprendre, de faire Sa volonté. Les malades sont guéris, les affligés consolés, ceux qui craignaient retrouvent la confiance; tels sont les effets de la vraie prière.

Comprendre la prière non seulement guérit les malades et libère les pécheurs, mais résout aussi le problème du chômage et les autres vicissitudes communes à l'humanité. Des témoignages venus de maints pays différents déclarent que malgré les pénibles conditions économiques ou sociales, on a pu trouver une occupation profitable lorsque dans la détresse on s'est tourné vers Dieu par la prière.

L'exemple suivant illustrera ce genre de démonstration. Un Scientiste Chrétien perdit tout à coup sa place, et pendant plusieurs semaines il se laissa dominer par la crainte et le découragement. Avec anxiété et sans beaucoup d'espoir, il cherchait du travail; mais les arguments rangés contre lui l'accablaient presque. Selon les apparences, il était trop âgé; il n'avait pas l'expérience voulue pour faire les travaux qui pouvaient se présenter; des milliers d'autres personnes cherchaient du travail. Finalement, dans sa détresse, il fit ce qu'il aurait dû faire en premier lieu, comme le lui disait la réflexion: il eut recours à Dieu par la prière, il commença sciemment à faire travailler sa pensée, cherchant à comprendre la Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour divin. Il étudia la Bible et les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy, il éleva son cœur vers Dieu, il Lui rendit grâces de Sa présence et de Son pouvoir, sachant que l'homme réel a toujours une occupation et rend témoignage à la Vérité.

Ce chercheur s'absorba dans son étude au point d'oublier qu'en apparence il était sans place. Sur ces entrefaites, on lui offrit le même jour trois emplois différents et tous fort acceptables. Il avait prouvé qu'aucun argument de l'esprit mortel ne peut nuire à celui qui cherche Dieu de tout son cœur. Tels sont les résultats de la prière conforme à la justice.

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At Sunset

Huge clouds
Stand at the gates
Of sunset, as
Rock-shapes and obelisks
Guarded Egyptian temple
Entrances.

MARGARET HOSMER

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1940

Refugees Tell Sad Plight Of Europe in War

Steamer Exeter brings passengers to Boston—Cargo of Italian gold for New York.

Vivid accounts of conditions in war-torn Europe were brought to Boston by 130 passengers, most of them refugees, on board the steamship Exeter, which arrived in Boston today from Mediterranean ports.

The Exeter, in command of Capt. S. F. Ransone, carried $4,000,000 of Italian gold for discharge at New York, and 4,400 tons of cargo valued at $1,000,000. About 1,200 tons of the cargo was consigned to Boston.

The Exeter was detained five hours at Alexandria because of the arrival of the combined British and French fleets, members of the crew reported. There were about 200 warships, including three French and two British battleships, in the group, eye-witnesses declared.

Swiss Well Prepared

Describing the extensive preparations made by the Swiss to resist Nazi invasion, Mrs. Irma Rau, an American citizen whose husband is a first lieutanant in the Swiss Army, told how she and her two young children had fled St. Gaul on the German-Swiss border along with hundreds of others who left their homes and belongings.

"Switzerland," she stated, "is 100 per cent mobilized. Every man up to 65 years has been called. There are more than 600,000 men under arms and the Government is using them to fortify the border."

"All roads leading to the border are fortified and concrete tank traps are everywhere," she continued. "Huge underground forts have been built in the mountains within the past year and the Swiss believe they can hold out for some time if necessary. Everybody in Switzerland is more frightened than ever before."

Anti-British Agitation

Ship's officers told how children at Leghorn, Italy, were dismissed from school to participate in anti-British demonstrations.

Walter van Bekkelen, an American citizen of New York, was in Oslo when the German army came. He escaped to Stockholm and was eventually able to get passage on the Exeter. He reported that towns and cities in Norway are pro-German but in the rural sections the people are anti-German.

Another passenger to arrive today was Benjamin Hulley, military attaché at the United States Consulate in Paris, on leave of absence. His home is in Deland, Florida.

Italy has completed construction of two of her four new 35,000-ton battleships, reputed to possess the largest guns in the world, passengers reported. The two warships were sighted in Genoa, Italy, by those on the Exeter. Observers said the warships apparently carried four 18-inch guns." The ships, they continued, also carry double tiers of turrets fore and aft, and had enough armament to fire a broadside of 48 guns.

Raymond to Leave Budget Post Soon

Carl A. Raymond, State Budget Commissioner for more than a decade, will retire June 1 under the Veterans Retirement Act, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

Mr. Raymond's retirement has been the subject of rumors for several months. The Commissioner has been receiving $6,500 a year and will receive a pension of $3,250 a year. Mr. Raymond is a veteran of the Spanish-American war.

He entered State service as a Page in the House of Representatives, and gradually worked his way up until he became Budget Commissioner, one of the most important offices in the State Government. Mr. Raymond has been regarded as an outstanding expert on State affairs, and has been a responsible party in all legislative discussions of the State budget.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued showery and slightly cooler weather this afternoon, tonight and early Wednesday forenoon, followed by clearing; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; gentle to moderate variable and northwesterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Showers tonight followed by partly cloudy Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight and probably Wednesday; slightly cooler.

Maine: Showers tonight and Wednesday; cooler in west and central portions.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds becoming northwest except fresh to strong easterly, backing to northerly winds over extreme north portion. Showers tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	75	New Orleans	72	86
Chicago	54	66	New York	58	65
Denver	52	66	Norfolk	66	80
Helena	47	71	Philadelphia	62	71
Kansas City	53	76	St. Louis	58	76
Los Angeles	58	67	San Francisco	52	57
Miami	75	89	Washington	60	73
Minneapolis	52	67			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 28.
B—Maximum, May 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:42 p. m., E. D. S. T., height 8.6 feet.
Wednesday, 5:58 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:40 p. m. Tuesday.

A Tribute to Yankee Ingenuity

Wide World: Harry R. Stevens; By a Staff Photographer; Harold J. Piper

Mt. Washington II Soon to Take to the Water

1—Cross-section of new Mt. Washington II as it is being reassembled at Lakeport, N. H.
2—Dropping the stern section into place.
3—Capt. Leander Lavallee of Laconia, who purchased the 205-foot Lake Champlain steamer Chateaugay, had it cut into 21 sections and is now reassembling the steel hull as the Mt. Washingto
II, to serve as an excursion steamer on Lake Winnipesaukee this summer.
4—George A. Colley, of Boston, naval architect who is in charge of the rebuilding of the steamer.
5—The hull stripped of her superstructure.
6—The Chateaugay when she was in service on Lake Champlain.

Reassembling of Jig-Sawed Craft Begins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKEPORT, N. H., May 28—Cottagers and early summer visitors to the lake shore here are being treated to an unusual sight that typifies the ingenuity and persistence of the best traditions of the old-time New England Yankees. They can stand on the shore and watch the sparks fly from acetylene torches as welders assemble 21 sections of a 205-foot steel lake steamer, preparatory to its launching in Lake Winnepesaukee before summer excursion travel begins July 1.

The vessel which the welders are constructing is the Mt. Washington II. A few months ago it was the Chateaugay, plying Lake Champlain as an excursion steamer. She cost $160,000 to build in 1888 but was knocked down last Feb. 13 to Capt. Leander Lavallee of Laconia for $20,000.

Captain Lavallee's purchase caused much shaking of heads in the North country. He wanted a new vessel to take the place of his old side-wheeler, the Mt. Washington, which burned at her dock at the Weirs on the night of Dec. 22, 1939. This vessel, built at Alton in 1872, had become a public institution. In the judgment of the Lakes Region and Captain Lavallee it simply had to be replaced.

The Chateaugay was located on Lake Champlain and on the advice of the John Alden Company of Boston was purchased as the subject for an engineering feat without duplicate in this part of the country.

Under the direction of George A. Colley, naval architect with the Alden Company, who supervised the construction of Admiral Byrd's U. S. S. Bear, the Chateaugay went into drydock in Shelburne Harbor. There it was cut into 21 pie-shaped pieces and the 275-ton load was placed aboard flat cars of the Rutland Railroad and the Boston and Maine for the 300-mile trip overland from Lake Champlain to Lake Winnepesaukee.

The work of reassembling these pieces has joined 10 sections, Mr. Colley said today. This completes the vessel from the stern to approximately midship. Later operations include installation of the two 750 h. p. Herreschoff engines taken from a private yacht this spring and erection of the superstructure at the Weirs.

Silent Siren

WESTERVILLE, Ohio (AP)—For a month Westerville had no occasion to use its fire siren atop a water tower.

But when a call finally came, the siren wouldn't work. Firemen discovered a bird's nest in it.

Protest Halts Hearing Over Electric Rates

Nonconsumers listed on petition for cut in rates, power counsel declares.

Upon a challenge by Damon E. Hall, counsel for the New England Power Association, of the validity of four signatures on the 21 customer petition for rate reduction by the Worcester Suburban Electric Company, the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today took under advisement a motion to expunge the petition from the record.

The petition had been filed by Samuel H. Buck of Springfield, named as representative of the consumers. The challenge by Mr. Hall brought the hearing to a startling climax.

At today's session the Commission had before it the consumers' petition as well as a motion by the Commission itself for an investigation into the rates of the Worcester Suburban concern which serves several communities in Central Massachusetts.

Attempts to Withdraw

When the challenge was made by Mr. Hall, Mr. Buck unsuccessfully attempted to "withdraw the petition in good faith." He stated he was ready to accept the Company's statement that some of the signatories were not consumers as is required in a petition for a rate case.

Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Commission, turned down Mr. Buck's request and allowed the company to place James D. Carey of Marlboro, Chief Clerk of the Marlboro Office of the Worcester Suburban, on the stand. Mr. Carey, under questioning by Mr. Hall, produced records showing that four of the signatories were not customers. Thus only 17 persons signing the petition were customers of the company, therefore Mr. Cotton said the Commission had no jurisdiction in the rate case started by the Buck petition.

Mr. Buck waged a long verbal fight to be allowed to withdraw the petition which he said he was sorry to have filed. He further insisted that he "absolutely did not know there were not 20 bona fide customers of the company on the petition."

Hints at Dismissal

Before the Commission adjourned the hearing Chairman Cotton indicated the Commission would dismiss the Buck petition when he said, "It almost appears as a matter of law that the petition is dismissed." He pointed out, however, that dismissal would not preclude the filing of a new petition.

Meanwhile the Commission postponed until June 27 at 10:30 a. m. the hearing on the investigation of the Worcester Suburban rates started by the Commission on its own motion. The postponement was requested by Mr. Hall who pointed out that his staff had been so busy preparing material for previous rate hearings that exhibits in the Worcester Suburban case had not been completed.

Prior to the close of today's session several town officials appeared to seek rate reductions. Frank H. Allen, Chairman of the Auburn Board of Selectmen, insisted the company "can and should give better rates." Wilbur F. Prescott, Auburn Town Accountant, declared that the 75 cent minimum charge for the first five kilowatt hours used was too high. He added that if any rate reduction is to be made it should effect this 75 cent minimum charge.

Willis R. Palmer, member of the Auburn Board of Selectmen, supported Mr. Prescott's statement, and contended that the 75 cent minimum charge is not exacted in other communities served by the company. Several other communities were represented at the hearing.

Recital to Be Held For Greek Red Cross

A musical recital to raise funds for the Greek Red Cross, which is helping refugees in western Europe, will be held at Symphony Hall next Sunday night at 8 p. m.

Wins Honors in Airplane Designing

Miss Rose Elizabeth Lunn

Miss Lunn isn't fooling when she poses at a drafting table at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. She is the first woman in America, it is claimed, to receive a scholarship for graduate study in aeronautical engineering. The scholarship was awarded by Zonta International, a service club for women executives, and was established in honor of Amelia Earhart, who was a member of Zonta.

Miss Lunn already has done notable work in airplane design, and the scholarship will permit her to continue her research in aerodynamics. Mathematics and its related sciences have always held a fascination for this girl engineer. When her schoolmates were playing with dolls, she was building model airplanes, tinkering with lathes, circular saws and other gadgets in the workshop that her family fitted up for her.

She obtained her degree in engineering from the University of Washington, two years later receiving her master's degree from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, her thesis being a comparative analysis of three methods of computing the lift distribution over a monoplane wing.

Arms Increase Adds Taxes, Economist Warns 'Ad' Men

"To maintain that a big armament program will bring a business boom ignores the increased taxes that will be necessary," declared Hermann F. Arendtz, staff economist of United Business Service, today at the Boston Advertising Club.

"Profiteering or excessive profits will not be tolerated, nor should they be," he held, "but reasonable profits, I believe, will be allowed.

"Obviously, the section that will benefit most from the armament program will be the industrial Northeast," he claimed, pointing to the region's "plants which must do the work. This will remain true in spite of the fact that it is upon this region, because it is the richest, that the largest share of taxes will fall."

No Immediate Danger

The United States is in no danger of immediate attack, he said, because of the time required for an enemy to establish adequate bases for air offense.

"We have time enough to prepare, if we use our time and resources intelligently," he declared.

"We should not ignore the danger which we face from the Pacific side," Mr. Arendtz held. "The long-range national program of Japan includes the taking of Pacific islands. If we should become involved in war on the Atlantic side, Japan would probably consider that as the desired opportunity, and we may find ourselves fighting on two fronts at once."

Mr. Arendtz sees an end to the "preaching of class hatred." "Any lurking friendliness toward Stalinism in governmental circles is gone," he asserted.

Decrease in Exports

He predicted that United States export trade will fall off at the end of the war. "All the destruction now being wrought by the war abroad destroys purchasing power," he pointed out. "American trade is not organized to compete with totalitarian methods; not only Germany but other countries will be forced to sell goods cheaply to get the food and raw materials they must have to live.

"Before the producing power of Europe can get into gear after the war, we may for a while do a considerable export business, not of course in steel and airplanes, but in grain and cotton."

At present, the armament program "offers opportunities to a very wide range of manufacturing enterprises—chiefly, of course, to the heavy industries. This will balance, probably more than balance, their loss of foreign markets," Mr. Arendtz declared.

"However the world map is reconstructed after this war, this country is by no means lost," he predicted. "We shall continue to do business in the supplying of 130,000,000 people with their requirements of life. We shall buy those things we need from the rest of the world; and our export trade, though it may be substantially reduced in some lines, will not disappear," he believes.

Nantasket Boats Begin Their Trips

Summer harbor excursion service officially began today for the season when the steamship Mayflower of the Nantasket - Boston Steamboat Company arrived at Rowes Wharf at 8:25 a. m. on its first trip of the summer season.

John R. Wheeler, President of the company, and Frank H. Wright, Vice-President, made the first trip from Pemberton to Boston. They were welcomed at the wharf by Harold E. Greene, General Manager. There were about 50 passengers on the first trip. Five trips a day will be made until June 15. William T. Nelson is Captain of the Mayflower.

The Yankee Clipper will begin streamlined service to Provincetown on June 1, and will make trips daily after that with limited Sunday cruises.

The Steel Pier, owned by the Cape Cod Steamship Company, newly equipped and renovated, will go on a shakedown cruise Sunday to adjust instruments. She will make her first regular trip June 5, sailing from Foster's Pier. Her master is Capt. George Keating.

Crime Viewed As Definitely Upon the Wane

Only in fields relating to alcohol is increase shown, according to Judge Zottoli.

Crime is definitely on the wane in Massachusetts except in fields relating to alcoholism, Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of Boston Municipal Court declared today.

Presenting charts showing arrest and prison population figures as far back as 1867 to substantiate his claim Judge Zottoli told members of Aleppo Temple at a Copley-Plaza luncheon that the crime picture is not as bad as it is painted. "Contrary to public opinion there is less crime today than there was 10 to 20 years ago," he declared.

Referring to crimes of alcoholism, however, Judge Zottoli said conditions are much worse than they were during Prohibition. "In Massachusetts there are about 92,000 arrests for alcoholism every year. During Prohibition the average number of arrests were 61,000 annually. We are now back to conditions which existed in 1916. If the present situation continues or worsens public opinion is certain to demand some form of liquor control."

World Progress

The general drop in crime the speaker attributed to education and to the fact that the world is progressing. "Notwithstanding conditions in Europe today we are progressing all the time," he said. "We have built on the ashes of the past and although it may seem at this moment that the house is burning down progress will continue. There have been world upheavals before and each one has resulted eventually in progress."

Another factor in the lessening of crime, Judge Zottoli continued, is the decrease in poverty. "The WPA has taken up some of the slack in unemployment, eliminating many potential criminals, and public and private charity, by aiding the indigent, has helped reduce crime."

Further reduction can be expected if our jails and houses of correction, which are loosely administered, can be integrated and the classification of prisoners be adopted, Judge Zottoli held.

Specializing Urged

Urging specialization in our treatment of juvenile offenders, the jurist advocated full time judges for handling of such cases. "District Court judges, though frequently capable of handling juvenile cases, are crowded for time and cannot give proper attention to the young offender."

As a possible alternative Judge Zottoli suggested a special court for sentencing after the District Juvenile Court has heard the case. This should result in providing treatment for the young offender according to his specific needs, he continued.

"Reclamation work, particularly as it pertains to the juvenile, is deficient," the Judge continued. "We are not using the preventative methods that we have at our disposal."

He advocated indeterminate sentences to juvenile training school and more adequate vocational training to fit the boy or girl for a job after release.

Kelly Is Out For Governorship

First gubernatorial candidate of either major party to enter the 1940 race, Francis E. Kelly, former Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, today took out papers for the Democratic nomination for the high office.

State law requires filing of nomination papers containing at least 1,000 signatures of Massachusetts voters, not less than 250 from each of any four Massachusetts counties.

There are two possibilities for additional Democratic candidates, Paul A. Dever, State Attorney General, who is expected to announce his candidacy soon, and James M. Curley, former Democratic Governor, may this year seek another term.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Christian Science Society, Milford, in John C. Lynch High School Auditorium, Milford High School, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in West Somerville Congregational Church, College Avenue, West Somerville, 8 p. m.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Pinocchio." 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Calling Philo Vance." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Grapes of Wrath." 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. Also, "Ma, He's Making Eyes at Me," with Tom Brown. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

Exeter—
"Enemy Agent," with Richard Cromwell and Helen Vinson. 2, 5:10, 8:20. Also "It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 2:25, 6:05, 9:15.

Fenway—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Wajan." 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:15, 10. Also "March of Time." 2:20, 4:10, 5:50, 7:40, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
Ginger Rogers and Joel McCrea in "Primrose Path." 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. "You Can't Fool Your Wife," featuring Lucille Ball and James Ellison. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Also "March of Time," 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye and Don Ameche, 10 a. m., 1:45, 5:25, 9:25. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Bill Lee. 12:20, 4:10, 8.

Modern—
"Buck Benny Rides Again." 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 10:55, a. m. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35.

Paramount—
John Garfield and Anne Shirley in "Saturday's Children." 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. Also "King of the Lumberjacks," with John Payne and Gloria Dickson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

R. K. O. Boston—
"It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 9:30 a. m. 12:30, 3:35, 6:40 9:45. Also "Hidden Menace" with Otto Kruger. 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:25.

Scollay—
"Buck Benny Rides Again," with Jack Benny. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Charlie Chan's Murder Cruise." 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20

State—
"Our Town," starring William Holden and Martha Scott. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. Also "40 Little Mothers," with Eddie Cantor. 1:25, 5, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Pitzpatrick Travel—The Old South," "Social Security," "Going Places with Graham McNamee," "Animals of the Desert," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Newsreels from Europe. The March of Time review of "The Phillippines," a trip to "Exotic Egypt," "A Rhythmic Jamboree." Cartoons and oddities. From 10 a. m. till midnight.

Tremont—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," starring Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. Also "Raffles," with David Niven. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Crooked Road," with Edmund Lowe, Irene Hervey and Henry Wilcoxon. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Man Who Reclaimed His Head." 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Uptown—
"Viva Cisco Kid." 1:35, 5, 8:30. Also "It's a Date," with Deanna Durbin. 2:50, 6:15, 9:45.

University—
"Road to Singapore," with Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. Also Priscilla Lane in "Three Cheers for the Irish." 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." Also "Woman Against Woman," with Virginia Bruce and Herbert Marshall.

Radio Page 14

News and reviews of plays, concerts and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Yves Chardon, Guest Conductor
Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" ..... Berlioz
"L'Arlésienne," Suite No. 1 ..... Bizet
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" ..... Wagner
Concerto for Organ and Orchestra in D Minor, Op. 7, No. 4 ..... Handel
Soloist: E. Power Biggs
Nocturnes Nuages-Fetes ..... Debussy
Ballet Suite from "Coppelia" ..... Delibes

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Greek Art by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m. And at 3 o'clock guidance tour on American Rooms by Mrs. Sayward.

British Collection of Art To Go on Display at Museum

Contemporary British art will be represented in the exhibition opening on May 30, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and lasting until September 27. The collection was assembled last year for the New York World's Fair and was shown in the British Pavilion.

Four main groups of painters take part, associates of the Royal Academy, the New English Art Club, the London Group, and a number of younger artists expressing more modern conceptions. It is evident that even in the Academy modern methods have been at work.

At one time many of its members were associated with the New English Art Club, formed in the late eighties in revolt against academic ideas. Most of its members were influenced by French impressionism but came under the modifying influence of the Slade School, which encouraged independence, individuality and a high standard in draughtmanship.

Just as the New English Art Club revolted against Impressionism, the London Group stands for the infiltration into English painting of Post-Impressionist ideas, largely under Cezanne's influence. The younger artists show a marked tendency toward abstraction. Cubism never gained much of a foothold in England. Distinct from the abstractionists are the painters with surrealist leanings, though Continental doctrine apparently fell in England on stony ground even if the narrative elements in Surrealism found some response.

The water colors in the exhibition illustrate the proficiency attained in that medium especially favored by the English. The graphic arts work is best represented today by line and wood engraving. The experiments, say Museum authorities, all center round an established tradition and reflect not so much the vagaries of fashion as a ready response to the thoughts and feelings of the present age.

Cargo of Danish Craft Put Up To British Minister

Solution of the problem of getting the cargo of the Danish steamer Olympia, tied up at Boston since April 17, to the consignees in New York and Philadelphia, has been put squarely up to the British Ministry of Shipping by the State Department at Washington, according to Boston shipping men.

The Olympia came to Boston from Calcutta, under charter for the new service of the Isbrandtson-Moller Line. Since Denmark capitulated to Germany without opposition, ships of that country have been considered enemy ships by the Allies. Danish ship owners have thus far rejected demands of the Allies that ships flying the Danish flag be operated under British or French flags.

Exhibition at "Pops"

At Symphony Hall during concert hours there are to be on view pictures drawn and painted by members of the Children's Art Center. This unusual organization extends opportunities to children of the South End to paint with the guidance of teachers.

The efforts vary, showing as they do differing temperaments. Children are less restrained than adults in giving vent to imagination. They are not bothered about what others will think. These children show that they read the newspapers, go to the movies, observe the daily scene with keen and critical observation. The pictures are divided between the world of fact and the world of fancy. That we have come to expect after seeing many children's displays.

What is more impressive is the grasp that the children have of certain technical essentials which carry them towards logical and formal expression. In their early teens they commence working according to principles and perspective. They learn to animate their figures, impart atmospheric illusion, make the materials cohere. There are leaping and running horses portrayed with amazing authenticity. The children seize the typical gesture of people in action, of boats navigating. D. A.

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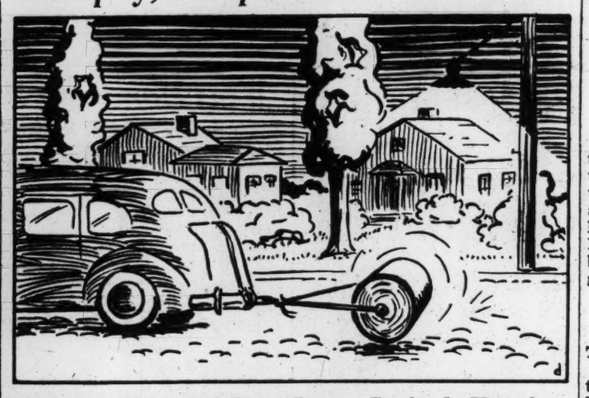
GREAT WHITE FLEET

Bumpity, Bump—Roller Goes Home



'Blitzthunder' in Needham Proves Perfectly Harmless

Needham streets were designed for automobile traffic, but not when lawn rollers are attached to the cars. Residents of the Norfolk County town became aware of this last night when a motorist convoyed a borrowed roller home. Detours to avoid "quiet" zones only made matters worse—but the police were lenient.

'Thunder' Rolls Merrily Along As Needham Residents Storm

Residents of Needham experienced an unusual meteorological phenomenon last night, when, for at least half an hour (around 9 p. m.) dwellers on silent streets listened to the rumbling and reverberation of what they thought was thunder, distinctly localized in an otherwise peaceful summer's eve.

Had the householders called the police station to allay alarm over the "thunder" they could have had a most matter-of-fact explanation shorn of all weather bureau terminology.

The "storm" was caused by a resident of Great Plain Avenue deciding to return a borrowed lawn roller shortly after dark. When he borrowed it from a friend across town he totted it home in the rear of the family car. Last night no elevating plank was at hand so he decided to hitch it on back for the return journey.

A rope made the roller secure—and off it went out of the driveway. But, when it hit the paved highway there was a clank that could be heard for blocks.

Low speed, second speed—it didn't seem to matter. Neighbors peered out of doors and windows as the trek progressed. Take it through Needham Square? Nothing doing! Side streets for us, said the roller-toters.

But side streets had their complications. Especially when a hospital and a police station blocked the way. So, after some discussion, it was decided to unhitch the noisy affair, and push it past these places. But, alas, sidewalks, curbstones, and driveways intervened.

So, once more the roller—by this time a most embarrassing implement—was hitched to the bumper again, and a detour was made. All was progressing nicely until a police cruise car hove into sight. But, apparently Needham officers have lawns, too. At least, they gave the rumbler no attention, and the journey was completed.

'Wajan' From Bali

The Arts in Boston

"Wajan," now on the screen at the Fine Arts, is a film of Bali and its people, telling of primitive rites and customs, set forth in the form of a loosely woven story. The picture was made in Gjanjar, which seems to be in South Bali, by an expedition headed by Dr. Frederick Dalsheim and Victor Baron von Plessan. The cast is composed of natives, in the abbreviated attire characteristic of Bali.

The narrative is slender and sometimes difficult to follow. Seemingly it is based on a Balinese legend about the youth from whom the film takes its name, the maiden whom he loved, and his mother who was a witch. Frequently the plot is lost against the background as it provides a glimpse of rice fields and hints at the method by which they are cultivated, pictures a cock fight in some detail, or points to the witch and relates her sinister influence.

A plague visits the village, and the steps taken to combat it are described, among them the despatching of a youth for water of mystic significance, the rites in the temple, and the dance—called the "Dance of the Cataleptics"—done by young girls who apparently work themselves into a trance-like condition, accompanied by chants and native music. The rites, it seems, bring about the destruction of the witch, and the film ends on a romantic note. The temple scenes provide the dramatic climax of the picture.

The program is rounded out by a March of Time issue on the Philippines, an "Information Please" film, Walt Disney's "The Old Mill," and newsreels. E. F. M.

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Family Relations Meeting July 24-26

Harvard University summer school's "New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children" will be held at Littauer Center in Cambridge from July 24 to 26, according to a preliminary announcement of the conference program.

The conference is held jointly by the school and the National Conference on Family Relations "to advance the cultural values now principally secured through family relations." Those interested in questions of family building and population development are invited to participate.

Preliminary plans call for three afternoon planned panel discussions on the under-developed family, the over-developed family, and the balanced family.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Wednesday, May 29

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:15 p. m.—Harvard Glee Club Concert
8:00 p. m.—The World of Natural Science: Looking Starwards. Dr. Loring B. Andrews.
8:15 p. m.—"How Does Your Garden Grow? The Garden Pit—Summer Preparation for Winter."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJE, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Folk-songs"; School Choir. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m. — Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Vanity Fair," serial drama. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—EIAR Symphony Orchestra; Selections from Wagnerian operas by Wagner. 2RO3, 13.15 m., 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 3RO6, 19.61 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m. — Bavarian Popular Music. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO4, 19.61 m. Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Sixth Column' Radio Story Listed in Midweek Programs

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A story of "Sixth Column" activities in Germany; a dramatization of "The Man Without a Country"; Memorial Day Ceremonies; and performances of Jerome Kern's "Show Boat" and Sigmund Romberg's "Blossom Time" will be heard on midweek radio programs.

Tonight

Talks; Quiz:
Anna Neagle, British screen actress, joins John Kieran, Franklin P. Adams and Oscar Levant on the "Information Please" board of experts, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Activities within Germany and in every regiment in the German army of a "Sixth Column" comprised of followers of Archduke Otto, who seeks the throne of the former Austria, will be told by newspaper correspondent W. W. Chaplin as guest of "We, the People," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music:
Laura Newell, harpist, plays with Alfred Wallenstein's "Symphonic Strings" in a program including Handel's Concerto Grosso, Opus 6, No. 4; Debussy's "Dance Sacre et Danse Profane"; Miersch's "Elegy and Cradle Song," Opus 27, and Maganini's "Ladies of the Ballet," MBS-WAAB, 8.

"Cavalcade of America" presents a half-hour version of Jerome Kern's "Show Boat," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Drama:
Edward G. Robinson and Ona Munson play the leading roles in a radio adaptation of Edward Everett Hale's "The Man Without a Country," CBS-WEEI, 8.

Special Event:
James Otis' story, "Toby Tyler," will be dramatized; Frederick Melcher, president of Publisher's Weekly, and donor of the Newberry Award Medal for the best children's book of the year, will be interviewed, and winners of the Newberry Medal and of the Caldecott Medal for the best picture book of the year will be announced when Dorothy Gordon presents the last program in her "Yesterday's Children" series before delegates to the annual convention of the American Library Association in Cincinnati, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Wednesday

Talks:
"Conserving New England Soil" is topic of a round table discussion during the National Farm and Home Hour, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Memorial Exercises from the Hall of Flags in the State House, Boston: Governor Saltonstall; Dudley L. Page, Department Commander, Massachusetts Branch of the G. A. R.; Maj.-Gen. James A. Woodruff; Col. Frederick G. Bauer; Col. Edward Roth; Adjutant General, First Corps Area, U. S. Army; and Rev. Harry W. Kimball, Department Chaplain, Sons of Union Veterans, WEEI, 4:30.

Senator Alva B. Adams, Colo., speaks on "Decorating Our Nation's Heroes," MBS-WAAB, 9.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D) S. C., speaks on a topic to be announced, CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Drama:
Charles Boyer and Margaret Lindsay play the leading roles in Thomas Lauder's "The Sub Lieutenant," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Lee Tracy enacts during the "Star Theater's" performance of the Ben Hecht-Charles MacArthur play "The Front Page," his Broadway role of Hildy Johnson; Ken Murray, m. c.; Irene Hervey, guest; Kenny Baker; Frances Langford; Irene Ryan and David Broekman's Orchestra round out the program, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Thursday

Memorial Day ceremonies; address by Paul V. McNutt; recitation, "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address," by Harlan Wood, Past Dept. Commander of the American Legion; Benediction by the Rev. Howard E. Snyder, Department Chaplain of the American Legion; U. S. Marine Band; Joseph Bentonelli, soloist, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Talk:
Col. Frank Knox discusses "American Defense," CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Music:
Cesare Sodero conducts the WOR Symphony Orchestra in Verdi's Overture to "La Forza del Destino;" Glazounow's Prelude, Opus 45, No. 1; Schubert-Liszt's "Marche Hongroise;" Saint- Saëns' "Reverie du Soire" from "Suite Algerienne," and Thomas' "Mignon," MBS-WAAB, 8.

Margaret Henning, violin student at the Cincinnati College of Music, plays "Meditation" from Massenet's "Thais" as guest on "Musical Americana;" Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings "La Rosita and Friml's "Indian Love Call;" Leonard Warren baritone, sings "Playmates" and Joseph Rodman Drake's "The American Flag" as set to music for the occasion by Deems Taylor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Marion Claire, Igor Gorin and Michael Bartlett head a cast of 70 in a performance of Sigmund Romberg's "Blossom Time," MSB-WAAB, 10.

Variety:
Elisabeth Rethberg, Metropolitan Opera soprano, and Edna Best, stage and screen actress, appear as guests on Bing Crosby's "Music Hall," NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	Boston Bees-New York	Oleander Male Quartet..
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Giants baseball game..	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"...	Pepper Young's Family .	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Four Clubmen	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	Giants baseball game..	"Console Capers"
4:00	Elliott's Melodies	Club Matinee: variety...	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Boston Bees-New York	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety...	"Stella Dallas"	Giants baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	"Of Service to You":	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-New York	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub".	discussion; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Giants baseball game..	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Will Osborne's Orch....	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Quartet recital	"Music Graphs"	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Children's Stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Dance Hour: records...	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Frank Ryan's Sports...	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill...	News; Fred Hoey	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Italian radio review....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs.	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	European News Summary	War news from France..	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessing"	Soprano and organ	"Travels Abroad"	Louis Prima's Orchestra.
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessing"	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Lawrence Welk's Orch...	"Lest We Forget"
8:00	"The Man Without	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Alfred Wallenstein's	Legion Auxiliary talk....
8:15	a Country": drama	with Kyra Stone	sketch	"Symphonic Strings"	"Plantation Echoes"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information Please":	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"Cap 'n' Jammers":	Jim and His Texas
8:45	Heirs": war news.	questions and answers.	Heidt's Orchestra	swing session	Ramblers
9:00	"We, the People"...	"Cavalcade of America":	Popular quiz	"Meet the Stars": inter-	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	"Show Boat"	Popular quiz	views: music	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz":	"Yesterday's Children":	"Fibber McGee and	"Laugh 'n' Swing": com-	"Variety Hour"
9:45	questions; answers	talks; drama	Molly": music	edy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Gunther, news ...	Bob Hope; Jerry Co-	Tommy Reynolds' Orch..	News Service
10:15	"Radio and the	Roy Shields' Revue.....	lonna; orchestra	News Service	Esteban Grajeda's Or....
10:30	Press in War"	"Tropical Moods"	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Composer's Series: con-	California Ramblers
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch..	house": drama; music ..	cert orchestra	Louis Prima's Orchestra.
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Jack McLean's Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Duchin's Or..	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Musical Album	Five Star Syncopators..
11:30	Larry Clinton's Or..	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Local speakers	Day's End
11:45	Larry Clinton's Or	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Ted Weem's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review..	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Gene and Glenn: songs.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	Variety Hour: Rakov's	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	Orchestra; soloists	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30	"About Us"	Variety Hour: Rakov's	"Portia Blake": sketch.	Andrew Jacobson's	table"
8:45	Fashion Review	Orchestra; soloists ...	"Kate Hopkins": sketch	Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Your Treat"	News; Mildred Carlson..	Dramatized News	Arthur Godfrey, songs	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	Music; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	Allen Prescott	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club": solo-	"Alice Blair": sketch..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra	"Julia Blake": sketch..	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk..	"Melody Time": orch.	"The Man I Married"	New England Cupboard	"Organesque"
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": drama	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"Ellen Randolph": sk..	Musical calisthenics	"Going Shopping With
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Your Neighbor and Mine	"By Kathleen Norris"..	"Chubb Lofi"	You"
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson....	"David Harum": sketch.	Ruth Moss, interview	M. Porter, soprano
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs...	"Road of Life": drama.	"Singing Strings"	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30	'Big Sister': sketch	Jack Berch Song Club..	"Against the Storm"	Charley Freshwater's	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	Cowboy Band	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Noonday Review..	"Woman in White"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch..	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone..	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program..	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders.	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Tony, Juanita, Buddy..	"Musical Roundup"	Carters of Elm Street..	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Harvey and Dell": sk..	Marjorie Mills, house-	"Voices Three"	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook": weather ...	hold talk	Sports Matinee	Religious program
2:00	Dramatic sketch ..	"Concert Hall"	Hymns of All Churches.	News Service	Religious program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	Rita Faunce, talk	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Ramona Presents"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"It Happened in 1915"	Evelyn Cornett, songs..
2:45	"My Son and I"..	"Favorite Waltzes"	"Light of the World"..	Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	"Song Stylist"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Nationals baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Prof. Women's Club	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	nouncer	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Nationals baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Memorial Exercises	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	game: Jim Britt, an-	"Consolairs"
4:45	from State House.	Club Matinee; news....	"Young Widder Brown".	nouncer	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Red Cross appeal; Gus	"Girl Alone": sketch ..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Pop Concert	Steck's Orchestra	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, songs...	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	'Young America Speaks'	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch ...	"The O'Neills": drama..	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment...	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"...	Italian Radio Review....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance.	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Salon Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	Popular music	W. Williams, comment..	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers: orchestra.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music ...	"White Collar Girl"...	H. V. Kaltenborn	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs..
8:00	Ben Bernie and All	"Midweek Function":	Hollywood Playhouse:	"Sheep and Goats	Housing talk
8:15	the Lads	swing recordings	"The Sub-Lieutenant"	Club": R. Huey, m. c.	Montana Cowboys
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vo-	"Where Are You From?":	"Let's Dance"
8:45	drama; War news.	Done?": quiz program	calists; orchestra	Dr. Henry Lee Smith.	"Home on the Land"
9:00	Theater: comedy:	"The Green Hornet":	Fred Allen Show: Merry	Senator Alva B. Adams .	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	music; Lee Tracy	mystery drama	Macs; Portland Hoffa;	"This War"	cal Album"
9:30	in "The Front	This Man's Army.....	Allen Art Players; in-	Dance Orchestra	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	Page"; comment	This Man's Army.....	terview; orchestra	"Serenade for Strings"	cal Album"
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	John Gunther, news ...	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing..	News Service
10:15	"Musico": song title	Ruby Newman's Orch...	Musical Knowledge	News Service	The Islanders
10:30	guessing game	"Front Line Headlines".	Kay Kyser's College of	"Pageant of Melody":	Julie Wintz' Orchestra..
10:45	Sen. Byrnes, S. C...	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Musical Knowledge	Henry Weber's Orch..	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; weather	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch..	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Weather	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Orff Williams' Orch....	Neely Plumb's Orchestra
11:30	Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	James A. Farley.....	Ted Weems' Orchestra..	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Chester's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra..	Ted Weems' Orchestra..	News Service

Anna Neagle

Joins "Information Please" Board of Experts tonight, WBZ, 8:30.

Decrease Shown In Population Of Three Cities

Preliminary census returns from six cities and towns in Eastern Massachusetts today showed a drop in population during the past decade, Patrick J. Murray, area manager of the U. S. Census Bureau in Boston, announced today.

One city and two towns showed an increase on April 1 over the count of 1930, said Mr. Murray.

The reason for the decrease in both cities and towns, he said, might be found, at least in part, in changes in transportation systems and elimination of stations. The list of cities and towns follows:

	1940	1930
Somerville	102,304	103,908
Everett	46,788	48,424
Malden	57,836	58,036
Groveland	2,118	2,336
Georgetown	1,804	1,853
Holbrook	3,225	3,353
Needham	12,475	10,845
Dracut	7,339	6,912
Medford	63,123	59,174

Witness Defends Maine Treasurer

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 28 (AP) —Former Deputy State Treasurer Louis H. Winship told the Legislative Legal Affairs Committee today that his cashing of State checks for resigned Controller William A. Runnells, now charged with embezzlement, was without the knowledge of State Treasurer Belmont A. Smith.

The committee sat as a "grand jury" on a Legislative order asking it to consider the advisability of seeking Mr. Smith's removal. He has refused to resign at the request of Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, who charged "inefficiency." Mr. Shith said he did not know of the check cashing.

Attorney General Frenz U. Burkett, reading from a prepared statement signed by himself and representatives of a private auditing firm, said that Mr. Runnells had deceived Mr. Winship into cashing checks totaling $102,000 "which so far as we can ascertain . . ." was "converted by Mr. Runnells to his own use."

Road Project Awarded

G. Rotondi and Sons, of Melrose, was the low bidder on a project calling for the construction of two miles of grading and drainage on the new Concord-to-Westminster highway in Fitchburg, the State Public Works Commission announced today The Rotondi bid was $106,688.

Plant Expands For Airplanes At Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., May 28 (AP) —The chief expansion move started by the aviation industry since formulation of the national defense program is disclosed in an announcement by United Aircraft Corporation that it will spend $8,000,000 for additional facilities for its Pratt & Whitney division. Construction, said Frederick B. Rentschler, United Aircraft Chairman, will be started immediately at East Hartford on a site adjoining the present plant.

Mr. Rentschler asserted that "the needs under the national defense program as well as increased orders for engines for the Allies were the factors responsible for the decision.

Production capacity of the Pratt & Whitney division, which specializes in aircraft engines, has been tripled in a little more than a year. The new addition, the Company said, will provide for an increase in monthly capacity to about 1,200,000 horsepower from the current level monthly of around 850,000.

Pratt & Whitney's employment has risen from about 2,700 workers to 8,200 in the last 17 months.

Arms Plan Urged

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 28 (AP)—Declaring there was more to defense than "the mere appropriation of money," Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, in an address to a Women's Republican Club last night said:

"We need an able munitions administrator, or group of high class executives, to make sure we get what we pay for and that the money goes for those things which are most essential. We must work out an intelligent program, and we must determine just what are our defensive objectives."

The minority Party, he added, could be depended upon to give full co-operation "in those things which are necessary for our safety and welfare."

Defense in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, May 28 (AP) —A proposal to seek emergency appropriation, at the current special legislative session, of $500,000 for erection of at least six new armories and several airports was divulged here last night.

The action was agreed upon at a conference of lawmakers from Portland and vicinity and officers of the National Guard, organized reserves and the American Legion. Conferees said the bill would be offered with an emergency clause, to obviate the necessity of repealing a statute settling at $25,000 the annual appropriation for armories.

Youth Orchestra Auditions May 30

Audition of 22 youthful New England musicians seeking a place in the all-American youth symphony orchestra, which will tour South America this coming summer, will be held on Memorial Day in Boston by Leopold Stokowski, famous conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, it was announced today.

The audition is one of 15 throughout the United States. Winners will go to New York next month for the final audition for the 109 places in the orchestra. Fifteen of the 22, all selected by Arthur Fiedler of the Boston Symphony Orchestra after six months of tryouts, come from Greater Boston.

Brockton to Get Food Stamp Plan

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)— Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced today that the Agriculture Department's stamp plan for distributing surplus food products among the needy would be extended to Brockton, Mass., in about a month.

The Secretary estimated approximately 13,300 persons on relief in the City would be eligible to participate in the program.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:30
LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
IYVES CHARDON, Guest Conductor
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
All Tickets On SALE 2 WEEKS In ADVANCE

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd WEEK!
Ginger Rogers · Melvyn Douglas
ROGERS-McCREA
PRIMROSE PATH
NEW 2nd HIT
LUCILLE BALL
JAMES ELLISON
YOU CAN'T FOOL YOUR WIFE
Also—
Latest MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
WORLD PREMIERE
"Our Town"
William HOLDEN · Martha SCOTT
Also: "40 LITTLE MOTHERS"
With EDDIE CANTOR

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy"—ATKINSON N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEns. 6-9540
Evs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40
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"Joltingly Funny"—Lockridge, Sun
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way CL 6-4636
Evenings 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

"LILLIAN RUSSELL"
Alice FAYE · Don AMECHE · Henry FONDA
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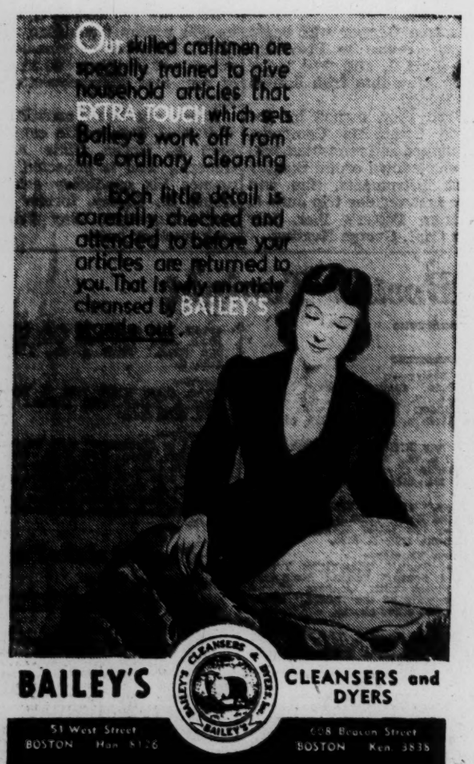
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. and 6th Ave.
ANNA NEAGLE — RAY MILLAND
"IRENE"
On the Great Stage: "SOUTHERNAIRES" produced by Markert, Symphony Orchestra, 1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.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Drive On in Vermont to Cut Rates of Electric Utilities

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 28—Representatives of electric utilities in Vermont, some 50 of them who gathered at the State House last week at the call of the Public Service Commission, were told bluntly that their rates were too high and badly designed and conveyed the broad hint that establishment of lower capitalization was very definitely in order.

To get the picture of what, in all probability, faces the utility companies it is necessary to recall that for many decades prior to the regime of Gov. George D. Aiken, who will have been in office four years next January, the Vermont Public Service Commission was as conservative as the United States Supreme Court before the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Its credo was, that private business initiative was entitled to a reasonable profit and the courts on several occasions fixed this in the vicinity of six per cent or better on the investment involved. However, the P. S. C. of the '20's and the early '30's concerned itself very little with the matter of how the capitalization was arrived at, except to see that assets had a reasonable basis of fact to an extant, at least, that would not prove embarrassing to the commission. This was the situation all during the regime of the late Harry B. Shaw of Burlington.

Signs of Unrest

Then during the second gubernatorial term of Stanley C. Wilson, there began to be signs of unrest, particularly in the lower House of the General Assembly and that was when the present incumbent of the State's highest office first entered the utility picture. As a result, Chairman Shaw of the Public Service Commission was forced to defend his regime on the floor of the House and came off second best in a heated debate with the venerable former Mayor of Burlington, James Burke. That was in 1931. It was only a short time later that Chairman Shaw resigned from the Public Service Commission and Stephen S. Cushing, now Judge of the Superior bench, was appointed to succeed him.

Chairman Cushing's attitude rather closely followed that of his predecessors but he made an honest effort to meet the wishes of those Representatives in the House who were demanding lower rates. In fact, there were several revisions on a broad scale but the basic objections of what might be termed the left wingers of the utility baiters in the House still went unsatisfied, particularly as regards the capital assets on which the rates were based.

The Chairman of the Commission being the only one of its members on a salary, the others drawing per diem pay when they worked, naturally most of the burden of technical and legal knowledge necessary to the position was thrust on the Chairman's shoulders. In fact, prior to the Cushing regime, the two members of the Commission aside from the Chairman, were looked upon by the rate paying public merely as figure heads.

Flood of Bills

Since 1931, each successive session of the General Assembly has found a flood of bills designed to empower various towns and cities to establish their own electric light and power plants. In the majority of cases, it was admitted that these bills, introduced by town and city representatives, were solely intended for use as a club over the figurative heads of the existing private utilities to force lower rates and concessions. In a few cases, however, there was the intent to actually build municipal plants.

During the term of Gov. Charles Smith, Aiken's predecessor, the first real liberal was appointed to the Public Service Commission. It was Milo C. Reynolds, editor of a Burlington farm paper, having large circulation in northwestern Vermont. During the first year of his term, he gave the commission its initial shock by filing a succession of minority reports. This was an unheard of thing, so far as records showed for many years back. Heretofore, it had been usual for the two members other than the Chairman to be seen and not heard.

Governor Aiken took office in January, 1936, and, based on his record in the House, was assumed to be anti-utility, as that term is generally used. During his regime he has made two appointments, elevating Chairman Cushing to be Superior judge and appointing in his stead E. B. Cornwall of Middlebury, as Chairman of the Publice Service Commission. Thus the transition was made over a period of less than ten years from an ultra-conservative commission having deep-seated convictions of the rights of private enterprise to a body having nearly identical theories with the Federal government, that electric power resources should be developed for and by the people, but within the States in which those resources exist.

It's Tulip Time at Horticultural Hall

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Phyllis Poehler of Everett 'Sitting Pretty' at the Tulip Show

The annual tulip show at Horticultural Hall, at which aristocrats in blooms will vie for honors and prizes, was opened this afternoon and will continue through Wednesday. Doors were opened to the public at 2 p. m., closing at 9 p. m., and the hours tomorrow will be from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Among the commercial growers and amateurs exhibiting are Edwin S. Webster of Chestnut Hill, Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill, W. N. Craig of Weymouth, Mrs. Percy I. Merry of Newton, the Gardeners and Florists Club of Boston, and Joseph Breck and Sons.

Of special interest this year in the exhibit of Mr. Webster are the midnight purple Breeder tulips, labeled F. G. Seeley, and the white Wedding Veil of the Cottage tulip. Another pale yellow variety is appropriately named Moonlight.

Against a background of black, the blooms in large exhibits of the cut flowers were vivid cups of color. For amateurs who grow their own flowers, the class arranged for house decoration with foliage called forth the best artistic efforts of the exhibitors, with charming results.

Varieties on display included the Darwin, Breeder, Cottage and Botanical.

First and second prizes will be awarded in each class, and a crystal vase for the best bloom in the show.

Better Land In N. H. Aim Of Wide Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Comprehensive study of use of land in New Hampshire is under way by the State Land Use Committee, and in Belknap County subcommittees have been set up to study general agriculture, forestry, highways, and declining agricultural areas.

It has been found that rocky and otherwise undeveloped land is being turned into farmland only with considerable effort. Considerable timber land it is found, has been so cut that it indicates little future revenue, but will remain a burden through taxation. The Committee found a single rural family living on a road that must be maintained at considerable expense for this one family. Farms that are running down because of reduced activity on the part of owners were also found. On the other hand, farm land was found, being improved by rebuilding fertility.

In order to provide better rural living in New Hampshire, it is advocated that rural families raise as much produce as possible for their own use. Steps also are advocated to maintain farm land that it is now in good condition,—to restore land that has been allowed to run out, and to clean up new land.

Various State and Federal agencies are co-operating in the studies, and will make their facilities available in the carrying out of improvement policies.

Nine Boston High Schools Ready to Aid Defense Plans

Nine Boston high schools, with facilities for training 10,000 skilled tradesmen annually, were at the disposal of Federal authorities mapping America's defense program today, and a committee from the Boston School Department was seeking Federal funds to keep the schools open this summer.

More than $1,000,000 worth of equipment, a teaching staff of several hundred shop foremen and instructors, and a number of shops and buildings are included in the city's plant, which is ordinarily used for training apprentices and workers to fill jobs as airplane mechanics, electricians, electrical welders, sheet metal workers, mechanical draftsmen, and pattern makers.

Decision to place these facilities at the disposal of the Federal government was taken by the School Committee last night. Joseph C. White, Chairman of the Committee, and Superintendent Arthur L. Gould pointed out the schools could be kept open all summer, and could, if it were so desired, be operated night and day to train workers for jobs supplying ordnance.

As evidence of the quality of training at these schools, officials cited the fact that of the airplane mechanics trained, 96 per cent have been placed in jobs; and of the other 15 trades included in the curriculum at the Boston Trade School for Boys, 92 per cent have been placed.

The nine schools which can be used for defense training include the Mechanic Arts High School, which offers courses in mathematics and mechanics preparatory to training in mechanical, electrical or chemical engineering; the Boston Trade School for Boys, where courses train apprentices for jobs as airplane mechanics, automobile mechanics, electricians, draftsmen, radio operators, sheet metal workers, welders and forgers; and the Brighton High School, where training in auto mechanics is given.

The East Boston High School has a special course in machine shop practice; Charlestown High School offers courses in electricity; Hyde Park High School gives training in wood working, pattern making and machine shop practice.

Youngsters can get training in sheet metal working and electrical welding at Dorchester High School for Boys, Vocational High and Opportunity School, and the South Boston High School.

Boston 'Cross' Gets $210,000; War Movies

Red Cross officials in Boston today prepared for tonight's mass meeting at the Hotel Statler in behalf of the local drive for $300,000 by Saturday, the Boston Metropolitan Chapter's goal in the national campaign for $10,000,000.

They reported total receipts of $210,000 this morning.

James T. Nicholson, recently in charge of American Red Cross relief in Europe, will be principal speaker at the meeting tonight. A parade, tableaux and motion pictures of bombing scenes, troop movements, refugees, and other war drama are also part of the program. A special feature will be the pictures of actual fighting in Belgium, received in Boston yesterday, and of the fall of Warsaw.

Enlistment of all members of the Boston City Council for canvassing and speaking during the remainder of the drive, was announced today by J. W. Farley, General Chairman of the campaign. A speaking bureau has been set up under the chairmanship of Councillor Maurice H. Sullivan.

Mr. Farley appealed again today to the people of Greater Boston to send their contributions immediately, in order that prompt aid may be rendered to the refugees of the Allied Nations.

"Every day," he said, "we realize more how much this Red Cross War Relief fund of $10,000,000 is needed, and we want Boston to do its share with prompt subscription of its quota of $300,000."

Harvard University students today began a campaign for $1,200 for contributions to the American Red Cross War Relief Fund.

Sixteen students, headed by John F. Kennedy, '40, son of the Ambassador to England, have placed Red Cross bowls at entrances to dining halls, Freshman Union, Boylston Hall, and Widener Library.

The students set $1,200 as their quota, but added that anything over that amount would be an "added expression of sympathy."

Vanderbilt 'Wondered a Bit' Over Attitude of Jackvony

Continued from Page 1

resting the corruption and carrying out prosecution. As a member of both committees, the Governor continued, Mr. Jackvony signed both reports.

But when Mr. Jackvony became Attorney General, Mr. Vanderbilt declared, he failed to carry out the program outlined in the reports he had signed. This was the first step.

When it became apparent that prosecutions of indictments for election frauds and municipal corruption were being delayed, and when Mr. Goring came to him and expressed the belief that Mr. Jackvony was obstructing the prosecution of the indictments, this was the second step, causing Mr. Vanderbilt to wonder a little, he said.

And finally when the statements were made in Pawtucket that the Attorney General was unable to carry on the prosecutions because of "certain connnections," Mr. Vanderbilt came to "wonder" about Mr. Jackvony's integrity, he told the committee.

In addition to these causes for doubting the Attorney General, Governor Vanderbilt admitted he had had political differences with Mr. Jackvony for a long time, and that Mr. Jackvony was not consulted when the time came to engage the Bielaski agency to make the private investigation.

Governor Vanderbilt told the Senators he and Mr. Goring planned the private probe, even though $30,000 had been provided by special legislation for just such a contingency.

General Louis V. Jackvony, "although that has been implied," "I pledged myself to clean up my State and I have tried to do that even to the extent of spending my own money," he added, estimating he had paid Mr. Bielaski $15,500 for his services.

Asked by Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R) of Maine "What was the status of election frauds that prompted your investigation?" Mr. Vanderbilt replied:

"A committee investigated thoroughly in Pawtucket and Central Falls, showing that in the two cities 12 to 13 per cent of the voters had been interfered with in some way. In some districts 111 per cent of the voters voted, which is certainly getting out the vote.

"The grand jury in a preliminary report found corrupt conditions in Pawtucket, diversion of public funds and it felt an independent investigation was needed," Mr. Vanderbilt continued.

"The jury also ordered an independent audit of Pawtucket City accounts he added.

Mr. Vanderbilt said he did not learn "until sometime afterwards" that Mr. Jackvony's telephone wire had been tapped by the Bielaski organization, and that he did not approve of that action. He added, however, that he was told the tap had never been used because Mr. Bielaski's investigators had learned from other sources that there was no basis in fact for "those statements made in Pawtucket about the Attorney General."

Boston Project Proposed in Bill

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Chairman Joseph J. Mansfield (D) of Texas prepared legislation today to authorize a $23,823,000 program of river and harbor improvement projects intended to supplement President Roosevelt's defense program.

The President recently vetoed a $110,000,000 river and harbor bill because he said unused authorizations appeared to be adequate. But, he added: "With respect to the few items in the bill that are of national defense value, I would be glad to approve separate legislation covering these projects."

Among the projects in the Mansfield bill are: Boston Harbor, Mass., $2,403,000; Nantasket (Hull) Gut and Weymouth, Fore River, Mass., $141,000; Thames River, Connecticut, $120,000.

Boston to Raise 235 for Marines

A quota of 235 recruits for the month of June has been assigned to the Boston recruiting station of the United States Marine Corps, Capt. H. W. Bacon, officer in charge, announced today.

In accordance with President Roosevelt's defense plans, the Corps will be increased from 25,000 to 34,000 men. The eastern recruiting division, served by the Boston unit, is expected to enroll 235 men.

G. O. P. Women Elect Officers

New officers were elected today at the annual meeting of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, held at the clubhouse on Beacon Street.

The slate of officers voted upon were: for President, Mrs. Charles Burton Gulick, of Cambridge; First Vice-President, Mrs. Randolph Frothingham, of Brookline; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, of Boston; Vice-President for three years, Mrs. John T. Bottomley and Mrs. George R. Fearing, of Boston, Mrs. Charles P. Howard, of Reading, and Mrs. Isaac Patch, of Gloucester; Secretary, Mrs. George W. Perkins; Treasurer, Miss Olie L. Brown.

Chairman of County Committees: Barnstable, Mrs. Arthur P. Dana, of South Yarmouth; Berkshire, Mrs. Frank J. Brothers, of Great Barrington; Bristol, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Flint, of North Attleboro; Dukes, Miss Laura Shelby Lee, of West Tisbury; Essex, Mrs. Lewis R. Hovey, of Bradford; Franklin, Mrs. Arthur D. Potter, of Greenfield; Hampden, Mrs. Ralph A. Tyler, of Springfield; Middlesex, Mrs. Ernest E. McGuire, of Cambridge; Nantucket, Mrs. Elting Sharp, of Nantucket; Norfolk, Mrs. W. C. Curtis, of Wollaston; Plymouth, Mrs. Frank A. Besse, of Wareham; Suffolk, Mrs. J. Verity Smith of West Roxbury; Worcester, Miss Katherine V. Parker, of South Lancaster. Nominating Committee: Mrs. Walter Atherton and Mrs. Roger W. Cutler, of Boston.

Officers, directors of departments and county chairmen gave reports of their work during the year.

Mayor Meeting With Fin Com On Laundry Plan

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and his Survey Committee was scheduled to meet with the Finance Commission at the latter's office this afternoon to discuss ways and means of putting into effect the proposals of the Commission for improvement of the City's laundry service. Mayor Tobin has previously indicated his approval of the proposals made.

The Finance Commission urged that the City's laundry operations, which are now scattered among a number of agencies and departments, be unified and placed under the jurisdiction of the Park Department, which, it said, has done a very efficient job in the past. The Commission recommended transfer of the $400,000 City Hospital laundry facilities to the Park Department. Large savings, the Commission said, would result from these changes.

Another Aspirant For State Post

District Attorney William C. Crossley of Fall River announced today he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Attorney General. Mr. Crossley is now in his fourteenth consecutive year as District Attorney of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes Counties and Nantucket; he has also served two terms in the State Legislature.

Mr. Crossley's announcement of his candidacy brings to a total of five the aspirants for the Republican nomination. Others include Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County; Edward R. Dewing, District Attorney of Plymouth and Norfolk Counties; Clarence A. Barnes, Republican nominee in 1938; Representative George W. Roberts of Boston.

R. I. Bridge Due To Open July 15

SAUNDERSTOWN, R. I., May 28 (AP)—With all hope of opening the Jamestown bridge over the west passage of Narragansett Bay early in June abandoned, bridge officials are now looking forward to July 15 as the probable opening date, it was said today.

Additional crews of steel workers were assigned to the job yesterday. The 7,000-foot bridge will be a fast link in a new through highway-and-ferry route from the west to Newport and Cape Cod.

Changes in Buying Of Road Material

Revision of State requirements regarding the purchase of materials employed in road construction under "Chapter 90" provisions has been effected to eliminate "considerable dissatisfaction" among several cities and towns throughout Massachusetts, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

The disclosure was made after the Governor received a report from John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works. "The "Chapter 90" roads are constructed with money contributed by the State, by the cities and towns, and by the various counties.

Flag Day Exercises On Common June 14

History of the American flag will be the theme of the parade and exercises on Boston Common on Flag Day, June 14, it has been announced.

The parade of military, naval, school, and other uniformed units will assemble in Copley Square at seven o'clock in the evening and march to the Common for the exercises. Parade units and others will then dramatize "The Story of the Flag" with groups in dress of various periods from Colonial days to the present, and depicting evolution of the banner.

'Justice Impeded'

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island declared today that investigation of wire-tapping in his State had "seriously impeded justice and diverted the State grand jury's investigation of municipal corruption and vote frauds."

The Governor, testifying before a Senate Committee, asserted the "wire-tapping matter has been used as a red herring across the track to divert the attention of both the grand jury and the public."

Mr. Vanderbilt said he had employed a private detective agency operated by Frank B. Bielaski to investigate municipal corruption and vote frauds in Rhode Island and that during this investigation the telephone of the State's Attorney General was tapped.

"This delay in prosecution is not my fault," the Governor said. "It is largely because investigation and prosecution have been interferred with by wire-tapping matters, superceding and virtually stopping all other matters."

The investigation, Vanderbilt said, was not directed at Attorney

Boston Port Book For 1940 Is Issued

Boston's port book—1940 edition—was issued today to shipping interests, and port people in general throughout the country by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It is the 11th annual tabulation of rates, rules, regulations, and practices in effect at the port of Boston, and description of the port, with a detailed chart of port facilities.

It is a 69-page encyclopedia of valuable information relative to shipping and ocean traffic, prepared under direction of Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association, as well as a directory of port administration, from customs to police, and including port wardens, pilot commissioners and fire department. Also listed are the consuls of other countries stationed in Boston, and a list of ports throughout the world where there are no American consuls.

Practically everything about the port of Boston that is necessary for shippers and shipping men to know, is contained in the book which is distributed throughout the seaports of the world.

Long-Holiday Plan At State House

A four-day holiday week end will be enjoyed by practically all State House employees over the July 4 week end, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

The Governor was commenting on the plan of Boston retail stores to remain closed from Wednesday noon, July 3, to Monday morning, July 8. Asked whether such a holiday would be extended to State employees, the Governor said: "It probably will."

If the plan is approved, a skeleton crew of employees would remain on duty Friday, July 5.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Is Attracting The Public To Good Books

Using Modern Devices of Salesmanship and Showing Real Desire to Meet Needs

By Margaret Root Zahler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Public libraries in the United States are evolving into far more than mere depositories for books where readers make occasional trips to check out the latest fiction.

Kaleidoscopic changes in world events have produced waiting lines for the world atlas, calls for current reading on democracy, on trade agreements, and multiplied questions on every subject from "How do you say Merry Christmas in Dutch?" to "What are the duties of a juror?"

But even before World War Number Two broke out, the public library was well on the way toward being a kind of community center, with scores of new services. Imagine borrowing a book and then stepping outside to hear a symphony concert in the library garden, or going up on the roof to colorful summer furniture where magazines are plentiful, and birds twitter in trees at your elbow.

Hearing Music, Seeing Pictures

In some of the more progressive libraries today, patrons slip into soundproof rooms to hear Beethoven or Bach, then check out records as they do books. They stop for an evening in the little library auditorium to see a moving picture, or even to take over the stage themselves and rehearse a home-talent play. They have art exhibits, forums, political discussions, and lectures.

In an effort to get closer to "all the people," some libraries have a kind of social and business meeting place for their neighborhood organizations. Boy Scouts might hold their meetings in the library on Monday night, for instance. On Tuesday a labor union engages the hall for its bi-weekly meeting. A woman's art club may have innings on Wednesday. Before the week is over, the library has become the hub of the activities of a cross section of the whole population.

Historical societies are adopting the library for their headquarters, where they reserve a department, or perhaps a room, to display their mementoes. In this quiet spot men and women linger over old newspaper clippings giving proof of some historic happening back in the great-grandfather days, or examine records throwing light on a debatable period of the community. On special occasions the members of the society dress up in their heirloom costumes and have a party.

Exhibits and Collections

The exhibit idea is growing in libraries. Corridors, formerly bare and gaunt, are taking on collections of stamps, or Indian relics, or children's paintings, or odd collections like "night caps,"—anything interesting to the public passing through.

But of greater importance is the more prominent display of the books themselves. Like the corner grocer who spreads his freshest beans and strawberries to tempt the public, the librarian has proved the advantage of bringing books out of the dark stacks and putting them on open shelves handy for men and women to thumb over and glance through. This idea is proving a tremendous help to those who often have only a hazy idea of what they would like to read and are quite inarticulate and timid in explaining their needs.

Special exhibits of books along some particular subject set up throughout the library, and announced in the newspapers, bring hundreds of residents to the information center. A very successful display was arranged in Minneapolis when the main corridor of the public library was turned into an attractive hall with comfortable chairs near posters and books dealing with the problems of the laborer.

Truck drivers in leather jackets, carpenters, mechanics in jeans, and filling station attendants in coveralls streamed into the library to take a sip from the new reservoir of knowledge.

Men and women milled around the collections, handled the bright-jacketed books (even reading the title and the table of contents is enlightening), and checked out volumes which they would otherwise never have known to ask for. These workmen, quite as well as university professors, like this idea of shopping round among books, librarians find.

Parents' Rooms

This whole trend in the direction of bringing the library nearer the actual reading needs of the people has resulted in specialized rooms in the more progressive places. Mothers' rooms are beginning to appear, with comfortable easy chairs and deep-cushioned davenports, where mothers sit beside colorful draperies and read books on family relations and child behavior. One very outstanding mothers' room in Youngstown, Ohio, is always busy. Here librarians give advice on books appropriate for children to read, suggest volumes on problems of child behavior, and even bring in lecturers from time to time to discuss parent education and child guidance.

Youth rooms, too, are an innovation. For a long time small children have had their own rooms in the library, and grown people have been catered to; but that vast army of "in-between" boys and girls have been dangling, so to speak. Today librarians recognize the importance of these young folks between the ages of 16 and 20, some two million of them, who are neither in school nor at work.

Youth Rooms

A dingy room in the St. Paul public library recently was renovated and transformed into a cherry, modern, colorful, comfortable and homelike book room for young folks. The blue-leathered chairs, terra-cotta linoleum surfacing the tables, and open shelves with books within their range of interest, attract scores of young folks every day to this "room of their own." The teen-age boys and girls, stimulated by current reading, often get into round-table discussions in this "dignified" congregating place for youth.

Homelike atmosphere is one of the oustanding characteristics of new library interiors. Those old marble walls and pillars are bowing to warmer wood paneling. Even the physical structure of the building is going through an evolution under the pencil of architects who vision the new services and activities.

Entrances are brought nearer the ground. Those long flights of monumental steps leading to imposing front doors, for instance, are one of the first items to be cut from architects' plans. Even the grocer knows that just one step up or down makes a big difference in the number of customers looking for peas and potatoes.

Branch libraries which are smaller in size and serve only a given community are becoming increasingly important in this objective of serving all the people with books. Some of these new buildings are planned to house the activities first and the books second.

Represents New Technique

The newest branch building of the Chicago Public Library, in the Woodlawn area, on the South Side, which opened its doors to the public less than a year ago, finds that circulation has practically doubled since the library moved into its two-story, up-to-date building with its increased facilities and services. A large display window on the street level attracts shoppers carrying their bags or pushing baby buggies to and from the shopping center. Men, women, and children pore over the fresh display of books in the window. One week, they are lured by books on gardening, another time by travel books, and again by latest volumes on economic and industrial problems. All the window exhibits, as conspicuous as the shoes or the hats farther down the street, are a cordial invitation to come inside.

Historical Society, Too

On an upper floor is a special room for high school youth, another for smaller children, and a staff room with shiny white kitchen equipment. An extra cozy room is set aside for the Historical Society of Woodlawn where residents of long standing in the community are gathering rare historic books, feather boas, fancy fans, taffeta gowns of half a century ago, and other community relics. For, be it remembered, this section of Chicago was the very front door of the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

In all of this evolution, however, the main function of the library—to dispense books—is not forgotten. For as a matter of fact, most librarians know far better now than they did a decade or even a few years ago just what Mrs. "Around-the-Corner" and Mr. "Want-Something to Read" actually expect of books. For during the depression, people often made the library their first stopping place when looking for a job and a way out. Consequently many librarians agree that the library is coming each year nearer to the work-a-day living of the people in the community.

Courtesy American Library Association

1. Amusing themselves with the stereoscopes in the Children's Room of the Public Library, Evanston, Ill. 2. "Do You Remember" bulletin board displaying old photographs of events in the community around the Hild Regional Library in the Ravenswood section of Chicago. 3. The Mothers' Room in the Youngstown, Ohio, Public Library where mothers, and fathers too, meet to interest children in books and to get guidance about their reading in fields of child training. 4. The Children's Room of a public library should be informal and homelike. This pair of youngsters is evidently enjoying the place provided children in the Evanston Public Library.

College and Leisure

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Anticipating some of the points that will come up in a series on "Is College Worth While," which is scheduled to run in June in the news columns, we are printing Round Tablers' discussions of the subject as they come in.—Chairman.

* * *

Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

There are so many frivolous amusements that occupy the average woman's time after college that many times we ask ourselves, is a college education worth while?

Whatever enables us to use our leisure hours in a richer, more intelligent way, is one form of education, but we must use that field of study that contributes toward it.

College education has taught me to be resourceful. When the need arrived for me to help earn my living, I turned to many different things.

One summer I had the opportunity of tutoring a group of children on a large summer estate. They had no idea of play. Money had been spent lavishly; there were nurses, cars, swimming pools, but not happiness (money won't buy happiness, we know). When I took them in charge they were a most dissatisfied group.

We started with the simple nature study on their own estate. There were 32 different kinds of pine trees there; there were birds, butterflies, wild flowers, right at their own door. They had never noticed these beautiful things in nature. Soon their eyes were opened to all this beauty around them—and what a wonderful change in their little lives!

I am glad I had studied "Nature Study" at college so I could pass along some of what I had learned to them.

Another college girl told me she learned to see clouds, hills, flowers, birds with new eyes—she painted them!

Of course, college is like everything else. We get out of it what we put into it; but I can truly say I wouldn't take anything for my college education. It is an investment that can never be taken from me. (Mrs.) E. S. L.

* * *

World Highways, Too

Texas

Dear Round Tablers:

From my point of observation on a hill there are two streams that flow by me. One is a stream of water, the other, a stream of traffic. Yet, from where I stand, they are quite similar. Here is how they look to me.

Both have definite places to travel in; the water through a creek bed or waterway, the traffic along a highway. The stream of water begins at a spring and along its course is fed from other springs. All this water is made up of individual drops which look alike and, flowing along together, make a pleasant, smooth-running creek. These little drops of water do not hurt each other and running along together do no damage because they seem under the direction of an intelligent, placid force. They have a definite destination and their course is laid out for them so they go merrily, harmlessly on their way. Only when this waterway receives the overflow drainage of spring freshets does there happen any damage to it and the surrounding property. At that time the water appears in a heedless, headlong, unnecessarily careless dash.

Along the highway I see small trucks and passenger cars, large omnibuses, and freight trucks flowing both ways. These individual particles of traffic come directly from individual human needs. Running along in harmony, they make a pleasant stream of world traffic. When these individual vehicles are under the control of intelligent, competent drivers, they do not hurt each other and do no damage. They seek to make progress, their course is governed by mutual consideration, and so they go merrily, harmlessly on their way. The only accidents I have seen on this highway took place when a driver used it for a heedless, headlong, selfish dash.

The highways are means for men's advancement, not destruction. Therefore, they should be used from the standpoint of reason and under the direction of intelligence. Good driving habits are worth a lifetime of cultivation, and I shall continue to take my own advice and drive safely.

I am grateful for the Youth Round Table, in which can be read individual thoughts from a world-wide source of thinkers.

(Mr.) M. H.

* * *

The Wide Horizon

California

Dear Editor:

My daily life has been so enlarged in interest because of pen friends gained through the Youth Round Table. My interest in New England scenery and history has received such impetus and help from one of my pen friends. Another Monitor friend, in Hong Kong, has kept me perpetually trying to catch up with her fascinating reading schedule. Life can never be boring in such circumstances.

The discussions which are carried on in the column are so interesting and enlightening. As letters come in from all over the globe with the spirit of good will and interest so beautifully expressed, it enables us to see that if in this small way international understanding is established, from just such a mustard seed will eventually world harmony and peace be realized. (Mrs.) S. P. S.

* * *

As we swing around again to June, may we remind you all that if you come to Boston you are cordially invited—even urged—to arrange to meet one another here; and to drop in to see your Chairman, who wants to see every one of you.

Cheerio . . . **Chairman**

Through the Editor's Window

Do We Teach Them to Work?

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I live in what might be called a typical suburban town. Around me to the horizon in one direction are farms and farm people. In other directions are residences—comfortable, attractive American homes with families made up of, in most cases, husbands who work in the city some 15 miles away, their wives, nd their children. Because it is a normal American town, everybody sees much of the children, who play games and carry out a variety of activities of their own all over the landscape.

When I read about "youth and jobs" I wonder what our children are doing right now to learn how to work. With a few exceptions, the children I happen to know, have no serious responsibilities around home that might be classed as work. The older ones have school "home work," yes; but judging from the parent-opinion expressed in our special page on Home Work not long ago, even this kind of work and responsibility is stoutly resisted by parents as too hard for children—or as "disliked" by them. Day after day, week in and month out, I see the majority of the children that I know, using their abundant energy to invent play-activity; but doing practically nothing useful or essential around the home. Nor are they helped to learn to see what needs to be done—helped to develop job initiative.

This is, of course, recognized by many parents as one of the serious problems of the modern home. Unless the woman of the family keeps house without a maid, it seems difficult to find "natural" jobs the children can shoulder, and if the children happen to be boys they are, more often than not, allowed to live as drones even when their mother is kept inside washing dishes or cleaning the house.

In the meanwhile what is teaching these young people to work? And when they finish school how are they going to meet up with the workaday world successfully if they don't know what real work is?

Some families trump up "jobs" around the home for their children and pay them. Seeing the results, I have ever felt that this jeopardized the opportunity to teach children the principle of doing their part in the co-operative venture that is the Home. Parents serve the home without payment; children, I feel, should be helped to do likewise. Paying children for doing what is only right for them to do anyway, as junior participants in the home project, is giving them false values. Further, it is lessening their dignity as essential members of the family.

Not that there are not occasional special jobs that might reasonably be considered wage-earning tasks. But the difference should be made clear, and talked out with the child.

* * *

The problem of teaching a child the value of working is not an easy one to solve in most modern homes. Yet if we are to tackle the whole problem of youth and unemployment, I am convinced that this is a vital point of attack.

"Youth must become accustomed to hard work," Philip Van Wyck, Washington job analyst of the National Youth Administration, was recorded in this paper as having said recently. Youth must also learn, he pointed out, that "a minute's work means a minute's pay."

The ability to render a full day's work, day after day, week after week, is not acquired suddenly at the close of school. It cannot be bestowed magically with a diploma. It is, as we well know, something built up through the years—forged through the forming of steady habits, through sincere appreciation of values, through honesty of purpose, integrity of character, and buoyancy of spirit.

What can we do further than we are doing, to "accustom youth to hard work" all along the line? It is a task that must be faced squarely by both school and home—but most of all, I believe, by the home.

A Tuesday Column

Timidity Overcome by Something That Is Worth Saying

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Timidity had kept most members of the recently organized PTA Public Speaking class silent this morning. The assigned subject had been "Reading the New Books and Missing the Old."

However, one woman who evidently did not have the educational advantages some of the others enjoyed, took the floor with alacrity. She had something to say!

"When I have finished, you will wonder why you remain silent, you who are so well educated," she began. More slowly she continued: "You are able to express yourselves so well, so clearly. Your language is such a beautiful language. I am foreign born and have never read your wonderful books. I felt that my foreign birth and lack of education would be sufficient excuse for unpreparedness on this subject. But, yesterday when my boy said, 'Mother, I am going to the library,' I said, 'I will go with you.' I applied for a library card and now, I, too, will read your books."

The entire class had a lesson in teachableness that morning, and some of them did learn to speak with "new tongues."

R. L. K.

Three Gates

If you are tempted to reveal
A tale someone to you has told
About another, make it pass,
Before you speak, Three Gates of Gold.
Three narrow gates—first, "Is it true?"
Then, "Is it needful?" In your mind
Give truthful answer. And the next
Is last and narrowest, "Is it kind?"
And if to reach your lips at last,
It passes through these gateways three,
Then you may tell, nor fear
What the results of speech may be.

Author unknown: quoted in "Wisdom of the Ages in Bringing Up Children," compiled by Mrs. Frederic Schoff, Dorrance & Co., Philadelphia.

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If you do not find a school to fill your requirements advertised in the current issue, write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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Commerce and Finance

Reducing Unemployment Seen By-Product of Defense Program

Business and Industry

Case Against Realty Concern Won by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court upheld a contention by the Securities Commission that a corporation with securities held by the public may readjust its indebtedness only under a section (Chapter 10) of the Federal Bankruptcy Act which "provides detailed safeguards designed to protect the interests of public investors."

Justice Stone delivered the decision that applied specifically to proceedings instituted in the Southern New York Federal District Court by the United States Realty & Improvement Company of New York City.

The proceedings were brought under another section (Chapter 11) which the Securities Commission said "provides merely a rudimentary system of creditor control designed for the corporation which has only trade and commercial creditors."

The District Court denied a commission motion to dismiss the proceedings and the decision was affirmed by the Federal Circuit Court at New York.

Appealing to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Court, the SEC said such a ruling would "render it impotent in a large class of cases to perform the duty entrusted to it by Congress of protecting investors in corporate reorganization proceedings."

The company said it was solvent, with assets of $7,076,515 and liabilities of $5,476,500 as of June 1, 1939. The commission said the company had "suffered a net loss" since 1936.

Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Roberts and McReynolds dissented. Justice Douglas, former SEC chairman, did not participate.

Borrowers Pay Back to the HOLC Over $733,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Borrowers of the Home Owners' Loan Corp. have paid back more than $733,000,000 or 22.6 per cent of their entire principal indebtedness, according to a HOLC report, which says that more than 70,500 loans, amounting to $167,500,000, have been repaid in full.

"The HOLC granted more than 1,000,000 loans, amounting to $3,093,000,000, prior to the close of its lending period in June, 1936," continues the report. "It since has disbursed about $142,000,000 to the same borrowers, largely to aid them in meeting taxes and to protect their properties through reconditioning and repair."

"Extension of liberal credit to those of small income has been justified," the report said. "The average HOLC loan was only about $3,000 and the great majority of the loans were considerably less than that figure. Records show that the greatest number of loans repaid in full have been in the lower brackets and the general performance of the lowest-income borrowers has been at least as good as those of higher income.

"It has been proved that liberal terms and low interest rates have a decisive influence on the ability of home seekers to pay out on their contracts. There is no question that many foreclosures by private lenders in the past were due to difficult terms and excessive charges borrowers found themselves unable to meet."

Integration Query Submitted to SEC By Willkie Utility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Commonwealth and Southern Corporation has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a formal request for its "tentative conclusions" on the reasons why the utility system did not now meet the requirements of the "death sentence."

This action follows the example of United Gas Improvement Co. which has been granted the application for information as to what the commission thought the concern should do to conform its properties to the geographical integration requirements of the "death sentence." The information will be supplied soon.

Commonwealth and Southern raised the same procedural points as United Gas Improvement, contending that the commission first must reach tentative conclusions under Section 11 (a) before it can proceed with hearings to produce a final order under 11 (b) (1)

Hearings on Fiber Board Reclassification Deferred

CHICAGO (AP)—Chairman A. H. Greenly of the Railroads' Freight Classification Simplification Committee announced the European war had caused canceling of scheduled hearings on reclassification of fiber board and fiber board shipping containers.

Hearings had been scheduled for June 4 in New York, June 11 in Chicago and June 18 in San Francisco. They would have dealt with revision of the classification "rule 41."

Mr. Greenly said cutting off of pulp imports from Norway and Sweden because of the war imposed so many readjustment problems on the domestic paper board industry that it was felt advisable not to attempt to hold the hearings at this time. The committee represents all the nation's railroads.

Street Sees Armament Cost Lowering Standard of Living

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the stock market reflects the fortunes of war, the big question-mark being examined here is of course how the national defense program is to be directed.

It is more and more obvious that first moves will be toward a political and non-industrial control. From a Street point of view, most significant part of the President's fireside speech was the statement that " . . . There is nothing in our present emergency to justify a retreat, any retreat, from any of our special objectives—from conservation of resources, assistance to agriculture, housing, and help to the underprivileged. . . ." This opinion was even more flatly expressed last week by the so-called liberal "New Republic": ". . . There is no reason in the world why a nation with the resources of ours—many of them unused—cannot have a military establishment competent to repel any conceivable attack, and still have enough left over to abolish poverty, rehouse two-thirds of the nation, and raise the American standard of life to a point hitherto unknown. . . ."

In other words it is getting mighty clear that the Administration will not yield an inch on its reforms. Further, the defense program is not to be directed as 25 years ago, but by the President as Commander-in-Chief, flanked by the RFC in place of the old War Finance Corporation, the Cabinet in place of the War Industries Board, the SEC in place of the old Capital Loans Committee, the AAA in place of the old Food Administration, and so on.

Federal Machinery Exists

The best argument for this seems to be that in 1916 there were no permanent agencies available for such economic planning as a defense program requires, and therefore purely voluntary and amateur machinery had to be built out of whole cloth. Now, however, ample government machinery exists, and these agencies should by now be familiar enough with the American economy to run it to the capacity needed. The justification is further that the Administration obviously feels itself as the sole representative of the whole nation and of national unity, despite its class slant.

There is a further good argument available on the matter of continuing the recent reforms despite re-armament. There is still a tremendous slack in our economic activity which can be taken up into a defense program before anybody has to tighten his belt. In this connection the German rearmament experience can be cited. It started at, for the German war party, a very fortunate time—the bottom of the depression.

Hard times had already tightened the German belt beyond the endurance point. It was possible to start rearmament while the public continued for a time to recover some of its lost civilian living standards. It is said that it was not until 1936, two or three years after the rearmament program had started, that it had taken up all the slack in the German economic machine so that its further expansion had to be at the expense of civilian living standards, and the phrase "cannon instead of butter" came to have meaning. Since 1936, apparently every expansion in rearmament has lowered the Teutonic standards of living, but this country has by no means reached that point.

Astronomical Military Expenses

However, the term in which rearmament is now being discussed indicate that if the figures are meant seriously, the point may be reached in a year or two where the American economic machine will not stand the burden of rearmament without a reduction in the living standards here, even though at the present the beginnings of rearmament can only be effected in the small segment of American industry devoted to highly specialized tool-making.

It is said that the 50,000 airplanes would cost $7,000,000,000. But airplanes are merely the most spectacular branch of modern war. A German division carries nearly as many tanks, and nearly as many anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, as it does airplanes. If $7,000,000,000 is needed for planes alone, then the same amount must be needed for tanks, the same for guns, and the same for the navy. That's a total of $28,000,000,000.

Even that would not nearly approach what Hitler boasted in September that Germany had spent for armament. His figure was 90 billion marks, which at 40 cents a mark would be round $36,000,000,000, and American production costs are easily twice those of German near-slave-labor. So that would make a figure of round $70,000,000,000, and of course, the Germans didn't spend much on their navy. If we stretched such a program to four years it would cost, at this rate, something like $17,000,000,000 a year.

Stretching the Budget

Before we had finished with the World War we had spent some $30,000,000,000, and though we may not this time have to go to war, it costs a good deal more and is a good deal more on the total-effort side now than then. Britain, before the real blitzkrieg broke, was reported spending about 40 per cent of the national income for the war, and her latest (pre-Belgian invasion) budget was £2,666,000,000 or round $10,000,000,000 at the blocked sterling rate of $4.02 to the pound.

So it looks as though the national budget is going to get very seriously stretched and the national standards of living seriously strained. Some 23 per cent of the national income is already going into local, state, and federal outlays. The budget has been running $6,000,000,000 income, $10,000,000,000 outlay, annual habitual deficit round $4,000,000,000. It looks as though if the real pinch comes, national defense may add from $5,000,000,000 to $15,000,000,000 to the annual budget (and so to the annual deficit) which would make it very much unbalanced indeed.

It can, of course, be argued with some plausibility that this can all be "financed," in the modern sense, without any shrinkage in the national income, merely by accelerating national production and channelling merely the increased production into armament. Thus: the "national income" now runs round $70,000,000,000. A "total effort" might step it up to $100,000,000,000, giving an excess of $30,000,000,000, or well in excess of the above-mentioned figure of rearmament needs.

That wouldn't be so easy, though. It would be a very delicate operation and extraordinary achievement to balance everything in such a way that an enormous armament program might be provided without any belt-tightening on the part of the civilian population.

Already one high Administration official has outlined a method of war-financing which involves from the beginning the curtailment of civilian consumption. And on the scale on which defense is being imagined, the curtailment of civilian consumption could not be achieved merely by taking from the rich or the semi- or quasi- or pseudo-rich. There aren't enough of them. The trend of taxes in recent years has been decidedly in the other direction, and as governmental costs have been mounting, the proportion of taxes paid wittingly or unwittingly by the man-in-the-street has risen sharply.

Looking Behind the Figures

Of course so far as the stock market is concerned, these monstrous figures of government spending, by which, as the U. S. News deftly comments, the President may "seek to float this country to harmony on a sea of money," may be construed either bullishly or bearishly. They may be construed bearishly as fiscal chaos, or bullishly as pump-priming in the grand manner.

The market will probably look behind the figures, however, to see who in the November showdown is actually going to manipulate them. Any modern national defense program seriously undertaken is going to greatly enhance the authority of the Federal Government over everybody.

There is an ironic possibility that the left-wing government here of the last eight years may have built up powers which in the end will be maneuvered and operated by a right-wing Administration and that the power to do things for the common man, so recently given to the Federal Government, may turn out to be the power to do things to him.

It seems almost certain, on the basis of both history and logic, that if this is really a national emergency, whatever government is in office next year will have to make two serious reversals of policy from the present. It will have to stop holding farm prices up and to stop holding industrial prices down. No really serious total-effort program, once under way, can continue to subsidize an industry like farming in order to keep its production low, and on the other hand continue to discourage, by too rigid price-control, red tape, and legislative attacks, the highly specialized, advancing, and mechanized capital goods industries whose efforts are necessary in order to build up the new industry of national defense.

Truer Solution Visualized

A truer solution to the problem is bound to appear in the form of release and stimulus to machine industry to expand and grow until it takes up the slack of labor, first skilled and then unskilled, and then begins to tap the huge reservoirs of excess farm labor which industrial depression has so far held back on the farm or condemned to pitiable mass migration in search of work.

The horrible mien of war, and the depressing spectacle of billions spent on the tools of killing, should not obscure the fact that it has at times and may again produce a few beneficial by-products, though at frightful cost. The religious wars wiped out a good part of feudalism and the Napoleonic wars not only wiped out many final clogging remainders of it in Europe but greatly improved the economic status of the common man and gave a great impetus to the democratic institutions, spreading them from France over Europe. War ended slavery in this country.

The total effort now demanded may in this country wipe out, for a time, the "paradox of plenty" or "limited market" or "problem of surplus" or "technological unemployment" which the art of economics has otherwise failed to take care of. If it is true that we have ten million unemployed, the gloomy outlook of those men and women is bound to be lifted by a total effort. The desperate search for industrial accelerants and short-cuts, and the sharp stimulus to the industrial arts in their highest development, is bound to yield some good economic gain.

Canada Ships England More Needed Goods

OTTAWA (CP) — Pressure of war in the United Kingdom has increased British imports of Canadian products, but at the same time restricted these imports to commodities essential for her use, officials of the external trade branch of the Dominion Bureau of statistics said.

Thus, while Britons are using more Canadian agricultural products, such as fruits and vegetables, grains, wheat and wheat flour, meats, cheese, and nonferrous metals such as aluminum, copper, lead and nickel, they are eating less butter and sugar, driving fewer automobiles and cutting down on such commodities as films and rubber manufactured goods.

Buy Up Cheese

Agricultural Minister J. G. Gardiner made known that 78,400,000 pounds of Canadian cheese are to be sold to the British Ministry of Food at 14 cents a pound f.o.b. boat or rail at Montreal for first grade.

Canada's total exports to the United Kingdom during April were more than double the amount for the same month of 1939, amounting to $37,499,000 compared with $16,956,000.

Nonferrous metals showed the greatest rise, amounting to nearly one-third of Canada's April exports to the United Kingdom, or $12,012,000 compared with $6,040,000 the same month last year.

Fruit and vegetable exports during April were $1,123,000 compared with $172,000 in April, 1939. Barley exports remained about the same, but wheat was $3,617,000 compared with $991,000 and other grains $3,926,000 against $1,208,000.

Use More Wood Pulp

The United Kingdom's increased use of Canadian wood pulp and newsprint is shown startlingly in the April figures. Wood pulp shipments were valued at $405,000 compared with $50,000 and paper and newsprint rose to $430,000 from $286,000. Other lumber products remained about the same level.

On the other hand, butter needs of Britain were met with rationing and substitution and Canadian butter exports to the United Kingdom were stopped. In April, 1939, Canada shipped butter to the value of $115,000 to Great Britain and Ireland.

Other non-essentials also dropped sharply. Sugar exports to the United Kingdom fell to $1,000 in April from $21,000; rubber products to $258,000 from $351,000; silk stockings to $3,000 from $63,000; automobiles and parts to $83,000 from $104,000 and films to $58,000 from $218,000.

Shipbuilder

J. B. Woodward, Jr.

Shipbuilding Firm At Newport News Is Busiest in 20 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Employment at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's plant at Newport News, Virginia, has reached a 20-year peak of 10,450 men, J. B. Woodward, Jr., General Manager, announced.

This is an increase of about 2,550 over a year ago and is the largest since July, 1920, when 11,000 men were on the pay roll.

Ship construction work in progress is the largest in two decades and an extra shipway is being rebuilt to supplement the seven now in use. In all, the company has under construction or under contract to be constructed 15 vessels with contract prices totalling about $135,000,000 and upon which work equivalent to approximately $100,000,000 remains to be done.

Among these are 13 merchant vessels aggregating 137,000 gross tons and including seven combination passenger-cargo ships of the C-3 type for the United States Maritime Commission, two national-defense tankers for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, two cargo vessels for the Matson Navigation Company and one cargo ship for the International Freighting Corporation. Also included is the S. S. America which is the largest passenger vessel ever to be built in the United States and is in the final stages of construction.

In addition to the merchant vessels, two capital ships are being built for the U. S. Navy, the 35,000-ton battleship Indiana and the 20,000-ton aircraft carrier Hornet.

Aluminum Co. to Start Production in Big Plant in Vancouver Before First of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, Wash. — Even though Aluminum Company of America is doubling originally planned output capacity for its $3,500,000 plant here, production will be under way before the first of the year, according to C. C. Carr, Pittsburgh, advertising manager and director of public relations of the organization, here recently.

"We are well pleased with the site," said Mr. Carr. "Our engineers knew just what we wanted and we kept looking until we found the right place."

Water and rail transportation availability and easy access to cheap Bonneville power were the governing factors in selection of the site, he stated.

Low Rate Power

It was low-rate Bonneville power which resulted in the original contract with the Bonneville power administration a few months ago and the more recent doubling of this amount with the signing of a contract for a second block of 32,500 kilowatts of firm electricity.

With the 65,000 kilowatts of primary power and the dump power available under the two contracts, Alcoa will be able to produce 60,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year when in full production.

A limit of five years is set on the "doubling" contract with the original contract for 32,500 kilowatts set for 20 years.

New units needed because of the expansion on the 215-acre site two miles below here on the Columbia River include a second 700 by 50-foot "pot room" and enlargement of the rectifier room in which the current is transformed for use in the pot rooms.

Power Units Needed

Delivery of the second block of power, according to Bonneville Power Administrator Paul J. Raver, depends on completion of Bonneville generating units 3 and 4. They probably will be finished in 1941.

This addition is necessary because with the new contract, 97,610 kilowatts of energy have been contracted for by Bonneville. Present capacity of the two generators in service is only 86,400. Added will be 108,000 kilowatts with the new generators. When all 10 are installed, there will be 518,400 kilowatts available.

Department Store Sales Rise 7 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended May 11 were 7 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

Sales in the week ended May 4 were 4 per cent higher than last year, and sales in the four weeks ended May 11 averaged 5 per cent ahead of a year ago.

By Federal Reserve districts, increased sales over last year for the period were:

Boston 2 per cent, Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 8, Richmond 10, Atlanta 24, Chicago 11, St. Louis 14, Kansas City 16, Dallas 7, and San Francisco 6.

In the New York district, sales were even with last year, but no figure was given for the Minneapolis district.

Market Value of Listed Securities Up in April

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission announced that the market value of sales on registered exchanges in April was 72.8 per cent higher than in March and 26.9 per cent above April, 1939.

With trading apparently spurred by the spread of war to Norway, the volume of stocks traded rose to 50,802,182 in April, an increase of 78.6 per cent over March. The total market value of all sales on the exchanges was $1,270,123,034, of which $1,133,310,078 was stock sales.

U. S. Is Still World's Chief Steel Maker

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States still overshadows the world, as it did in 1914, in the ability to produce steel, the essential sinew of modern warfare.

Our steel industry has the capacity to turn out approximately 73,000,000 tons a year compared with our peak world war production of 45,000,000 tons in 1917. The American Steel industry can produce almost as much metal as the rest of the world combined.

Germans Big Producers

Authentic capacity figures for foreign producers are not available and, since the start of the war production, statistics have been closely guarded as strategic information, but production figures for the 1938 year were made public. They compare as follows: (in gross tons) greater Germany (including Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia) 26,127,000, Russia 18,156,000, England 10,394,000, France 6,077,000, Japan (estimate) 6,000,000, Belgium and Luxemburg 3,663,000.

In 1938, steel experts say, Germany, Russia and Japan were working fairly close to top speed. The potential capacity of England and France, however, is known to be greater than 1938 production figures show. Trade sources estimate that England boosted production to a peak of approximately 15,000,000 tons last year, while France turned out 9,400,000 tons.

The United States produced only 28,350,000 tons in 1938, but the industry was idling along at an average rate of only 40 per cent of potential capacity because of a sharp recession in domestic business that year.

The Allies leaned heavily on the United States for steel during the World War and the swift German advances of the past fortnight make it probable that they will do so again. The steel industries of Belgium and Luxemburg, important sources for the Allies, have already fallen into the hands of the advancing Nazis, and the German pincers have been closing around Lille where important French steel plants are located.

Allies Order Quickly

Coincident with the German invasion of Belgium and Luxemburg, the first important Allied steel orders were placed in this country. Trade sources say they total as much as 500,000 tons and call principally for semi-finished material.

Allied buying is only one of a number of factors forcing steel mills here to increase production. Orders from foreign neutrals have been unusually heavy and domestic demand has improved markedly in the last month. Still heavier pressure on the steel makers is expected in the near future when the huge domestic rearmament program gains momentum.

Steel executives, however, are confident the industry will be able to meet the needs of the national defense program without difficulty.

Bank Loans Lower In Week of May 22

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined $20,000,000 to $4,394,000,000 in the week ended May 22.

The sharpest decrease was $9,000,000 in New York City.

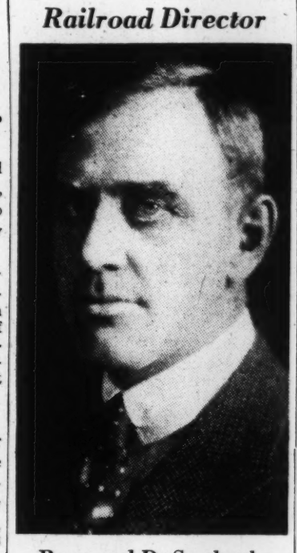
B.I.S. Pays 6 P. C. Dividend For Year Ended March 31

BASEL, Switzerland (AP)—On its tenth anniversary today the Bank for International Settlements voted the usual 6 per cent dividend for the financial year ended March 31.

Thomas McKittrick, American banker and president of the bank, who held proxies for all absent presidents of member banks, said that a statement covering the bank's profits will be issued later.

Immediately after the meeting McKittrick followed his staff and records to Chateau Doex, the mountain resort just north of Montreux, which is the bank's wartime headquarters.

Railroad Director



Raymond D. Starbuck

Elected to the board of directors of the New York Central Railroad. Mr. Starbuck, Executive Vice-President of the system, succeeds Walter P. Chrysler.

Senate Committee Acts to Extend Farm Marketing Agreement

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation by Senator Gillette (D) of Iowa to extend the operation of agricultural marketing agreements to all agricultural, dairy and horticultural products was reported favorably by the Senate Agriculture Committee. Only seven types of products are now covered by the Marketing Agreement Act.

The only exception made in the extension was that it should apply, in the case of apples, only to those grown in Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

The measure also would reduce from 75 to 66⅔ per cent the number of producers required to ratify a marketing agreement in the citrus fruit industry. Two-thirds ratification has been the rule for all other products covered by the act.

Products now included in the act are: milk, fruits (not including fruits for canning, except olives), tobacco, vegetables (not including those for canning, except asparagus), soy beans, naval stores and Northwest apples.

Baldwin Orders Increase

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders taken in April by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies, including the Midvale Company, was announced as $3,902,844, as compared with $2,641,764 for April, 1939.

★4% INSURED INVESTMENTS

Accounts insured up to $5000 for each account. Current dividend rate 4% per annum. Write: L. W. Fuller Treasurer, for information and statement

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION of ORLANDO
38 E. PINE ST. ORLANDO FLORIDA

Britain Places U. S. Cotton On License List

LONDON (AP)—The British Board of Trade has prohibited the import of cotton from the United States and other non-Allied countries except under a license in a new move to conserve dollars and shipping space for war requirements.

The order becomes effective May 30 and applies to raw cotton, cotton linters and waste and yarns and thread wholly or mainly of cotton.

Cotton enroute before May 30 will not require a license.

It was explained that since the outbreak of the war imports of raw cotton from the United States have been particularly heavy—nearly 1,900,000 bales from August to mid-May or more than for the whole of any recent year.

Britain was said to be "compelled" to reduce next season's imports.

Future imports will be discussed in talks with United States authorities.

The blanket order applies to all countries but cotton from any part of the British Empire, France, and French possessions, Egypt and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan would be admitted under an open general license.

Previous licensing orders restricted the import of fruit, tobacco and other United States products.

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Cotton futures broke about $2.50 a bale on the opening call today.

Overnight war news and reports of British restriction of American cotton imports were accompanied by a wave of liquidation. Selling came from Liverpool, Bombay, commission houses and spot interests.

Opening quotations were 32 to 48 points down; July (old) selling at 9.30 and October at 8.43.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

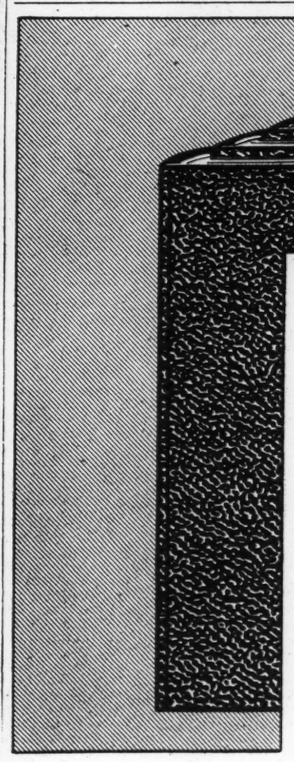
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20



THE MAKING OF THE BOOK

by ALBERT F. GILMORE

Mr. Gilmore describes step by step the process of binding the pocket edition of the Christian Science textbook, from the arrival of the printed signatures at the bindery to the finished book, ready for shipping. Many who are familiar with Mrs. Eddy's book will be interested to learn the care in selecting materials, and the excellent craftsmanship which go into making this book, thus presenting it in a form worthy of its message of healing and inspiration.

in the JUNE 1 issue of the WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MB-1

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 791,260
1940 volume to date 109,843,298
1939 volume to date 95,540,965

Stocks Drop Sharply Due To War News

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Stocks suffered a relapse of 1 to more than 7 points in today's market, many of new 2-year lows, following word Belgium had hoisted the white flag to Germany.

The sell-off virtually all occurred in the first 30 minutes when blocks of 1,000 to 10,000 shares changed hands on the retreat. Dealings slowed as recoveries of 2 points or so from the worst were posted for leaders. At the approach of the final hour the ticker tape frequently came to a standstill. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,200,000 shares.

Some pivotals were nearly 15 minutes late in opening, as specialists were unable to cor-ordinate bids and offers.

The surprising capitulation of King Leopold discouraged Wall Street, but the later announcement of Prime Minister Churchill in the House of Commons that the British and French would fight on, notwithstanding the more serious situation confronting the Allies, served to revive speculative sentiment to some extent.

The proposed huge rearmament spending program at home also remained as a sustaining influence, and some Wall Streeters felt it would be accelerated by a German victory

Prominent on the slide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, Chrysler, Du Pont, General Motors, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Westinghouse, American Smelting, Anaconda, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe and Great Northern.

Off 1 to 7 or so in the curb—most eventually did better—were Aluminum of America, Jones & Laughlin, Aluminum, Ltd., Gulf Oil, Singer Mfg., Bell Aircraft and Brewster Aero.

Bond Prices Decline

Corporate bond prices followed foreign government loans to lower levels today on the news of the surrender by King Leopold of the Belgians.

German government liens were among the few exceptions to the downward trend toward the close. The rate of trading was limited throughout the day.

Loans with a speculative rating took the worst drubbing.

United States Governments lost as much as ½ point or more.

Belgian bonds plunged around 7 points on the average. Canadian loans lost 2 points or more and selected Japanese issues an outside of 5 points.

Domestic corporates under fire included International Telephone 5s, Studebaker 6s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Kansas City Southern 3s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and General Steel Castings 5½s.

Utilities Power & Light liens sagged 5 to 8 points in light dealings. Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific bonds gave up around 4 points.

Eastern Air Issue May Be Withdrawn

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Underwriters debated today the advisability of temporarily withdrawing a new issue of Eastern Air Lines, Inc., common stock from public offering.

They said the present depressed state of the market prevented sales at the prearranged offering price of $30.75 a share. Eastern Air Lines stock opened in today's market at $28.75.

The offering is part of 104,545 shares remaining of 110,909 originally offered up to last Friday to stockholders at $32. The small subscription by the stockholders caused the reduction in price when the shares were offered publicly.

The stock has ranged from $26.50 to $44.50 this year.

Wheat Rallies After An Early Sell-Off

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—Bad news from Europe sent a selling chill through the grain market today but after prices had tumbled three cents a bushel in the wheat pit and one to two cents in other pits they rallied as traders regained their composure.

Regaining almost all the early loss, wheat closed ⅜-⅞ lower than yesterday, July 83¼-⅜, September 83¼-⅜; corn unchanged to ¼ down, July 63¼-⅛, September 62⅜-¼; oats ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Trading was a matter of direct negotiation in the securities market today after jobbers had sharply lowered prices. Little business was done while the "City" tried to adjust itself to the Belgian surrender. Business in industrial leaders lessened a bit near the close at declines averaging one shilling. British Government bonds showed losses of around 2 per cent at the opening but later these were halved. Golds and base metals were particularly weak.

Paris: Losses of 2 to 4 per cent were general in the bourse today in the wake of latest war news. Steel, chemical and base metal stocks declined still further. Coal mining issues affected by war operations in mining areas could not be quoted. Mediterranean issues declined moderately. Royal Dutch was a bright spot with a gain of more than 2 per cent. Rentes ended 90 to 105 centimes lower.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	51	50⅛	51	−1
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	3	36⅛	36	36⅛	−1⅜
9	4½	Adams Express	32	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	− ⅝
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	2	17½	17⅛	17⅛	− ½
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	3	14¼	13¼	14¼	+ ⅜
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	16	38½	37¾	38½	−1½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	− ⅛
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
5⅛	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	17	6¾	6⅛	6¾	− ¾
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	8	7¾	8	− ¾
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	37	18⅛	16¼	17⅝	−1
12¾	7½	Allen Ind (¼e)	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
182	138½	Al Ch &Dye (6)	13	138⅛	136	138⅛	−2⅞
14	8⅛	Allied Kid(.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	10⅛	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	11¼	10¼	10½	−1
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	21	5	4¾	5	− ¼
73⅞	56⅛	Allied Strs pf(5)	2	55	55	55	−1½
41⅞	24	Allis-Ch M (½e)	25	24	22½	24	− ¾
16	11¾	Alpha Cem(½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
18	9¾	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	− ¼
58½	39½	Amerada Cp(2)	6	39⅝	38½	38⅝	−1⅜
21	12¼	AmAgCh(.30e)	2	13⅜	13	13¾	+ ¾
75	41⅜	Am Airlines	30	51⅜	50	51¼	−1½
12⅜	6¼	Am Bank Note	5	6½	6⅜	6½	− ⅜
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	12	6	5⅝	6	− ½
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	3	30¾	30	30¾	−1¼
116½	87	Am Can (4)	9	91	88	90¾	+ ¼
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	M'y27
33¼	18¾	Am Car & Fdy	61	21	18	20⅞	−1⅝
51¾	34	Am Car pf	1	35	35	35	−2
23½	14	Am Ch&C(.80e)	11	15¼	13½	15¼	− ⅞
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100	100	100	
140½	115	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	112	112	−6
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	7	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
15¼	8	Am Crystal Sug	6	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1⅜	1½	
6⅜	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
2⅜	1	Am&For Pow	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	9⅝	A&FPS6pf(.60k)	11	10	9⅛	10	− ¼
28¼	10¾	A&FPS7pf(.70k)	8	12	11	12	− ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	M'y27
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1)	14	26¾	25	26¾	−1½
6⅝	3⅛	Am Hide & Lea	15	3¼	3	3	− ½
58	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y26
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	6	49	48½	48½	−2¼
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	3	18	18	18	−1
6⅝	3¼	Am Internat'l	19	3½	3¼	3⅜	− ¼
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	−1
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	35	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	− ⅝
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	41	39¾	41	+ ¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	9	10⅝	10½	10½	− ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
25	13	Am Metal (1e)	18	16½	12¾	16½	+3½
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	11o	11o	11o	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	18	2½	2¼	2⅜	− ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(3⅜k)	7	40	36½	40	+ ¾
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	6	32¾	31½	32¾	− ¼
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	46	5⅝	o	5⅜	− ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	46	10¼	9¾	10¼	− ¼
70	48¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	54	54	54	M'y24
12¾	9	Am Sat R (1.20)	9	9¼	9	9	− ⅜
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅞
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	23	35	32⅛	35	−1½
14¼	122¼	Am S & R pf (7)	1	122	122	122	−2
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+1¼
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	23	21¼	20¼	21	−1⅜
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11	11	11	
23⅜	14	Am Sugar Ref	15	14	12¾	13½	−1½
93	77	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	75	75	75	−2
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12	12	12	
175¼	146	Am T & T (9)	42	148	145	147½	−2¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	8	72¼	71½	72¼	− ¾
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	11	74¾	72¼	74¾	− ¾
151	141	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	137	137	−4
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	40	6⅜	6	6⅜	− ⅛
101½	85½	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	84⅞	84⅞	− ⅝
12	6	Am Woolen	22	6½	6	6½	− ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	18	29¼	26	29¼	−1
6⅜	4⅞	Am Zinc L & S	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅝
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y10
32	18	Anaconda (⅜e)	257	21½	19	21½	− ½
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	2	25	25	25	
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	−1⅝
4¼	2	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	
35½	24	Arch-D-M (.70e)	3	24⅛	24	24⅛	
110⅛	99¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	40	4⅛	4	4⅛	− ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	37	37	37	−1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	22	24	22⅞	24	−1
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	6½	6½	6½	− ⅜
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	3	4½	4	4½	+ ⅜
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
78	44¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y20
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	18	14¼	13¾	14⅛	− ¾
57½	39½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	2	40	40	40	+ ¼
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	6	10⅜	10	10⅜	− ⅜
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	9	9	9	−1
22½	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	10	10	10	
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	17	20¾	20	20¼	−1⅛
110	104	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	M'y22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	24	7	7	7	
51	44	Atlas Cp pf (3)	14	43¾	43¾	43¾	− ½
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y25
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	4⅛	Aviation Corp	96	5¾	5¼	5¾	− ⅛

B

19⅞	12¾	Bald Loco ct	76	13⅞	12⅜	13¾	− ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	28	3¼	3	3¼	− ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	13	3⅞	3½	3⅞	− ¼
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	− ⅜
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	7	9½	9⅛	9⅜	− ⅞
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	5	4¼	4⅛	4⅜	− ⅛
13⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30e)	12	7⅞	7½	7¾	− ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	8	24½	24	24	−2
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	9	22	20½	21¾	− ¾
112⅛	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	−7
10o	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y27
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'y24
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	7½	7½	7½	− ¼
67½	63¾	BegNRpf1(3.27g)	1	6o	6o	6o	Apr20
36⅜	25¼	Bendix Av (1e)	85	27	24½	27	−1½
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.45e)	6	17½	17¼	17¼	− ⅜
36¾	.0	Ben In L pf(2½)	5	3o	.0	3o	
3o	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	8	25½	47⅜	25	− ½
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	250	69	64	68½	−2¾
120½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	9	1.11½	110½	110½	−2¼
24½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y27
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	5	16½	16	16	− ½
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	18	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	− ⅜
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	6	14¾	14¼	14¼	−1¾
28⅜	15¼	Boeing Airplane	110	15¾	14¾	15⅜	−1
9⅝	3¾	Bohn Al&B (½e)	2	22	21⅜	21⅜	− ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y20
24¼	17⅝	Borden Co (.60e)	16	18½	17⅞	18½	− ¾
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	27	15⅜	14⅛	15⅜	− ⅞
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	5	27⅞	26½	27⅞	
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	10	5	4⅞	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport B	12	9	8¼	9	− ½
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1½e)	21	14¾	13½	14¾	− ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	29	29	29	−1
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	−1
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	6	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	18	17¾	18	− ⅜
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	46	18¾	17⅛	18¾	+ ¼
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	21	58½	58	58½	− ½
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	15¼	14½	15¼	− ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	4	17	17	17	M'y27
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	14	7	6½	6¾	− ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	6	3¾	3½	3⅝	− ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	18	26	24	26	−1½
33	17⅜	Bullova Watch(2a)	10	19	18¼	19	−1¾
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	13¾	13	13¾	− ½
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	12	7¾	7⅜	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	5	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	− ¼
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	5	4¾	4½	4¾	
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	− ½
4⅜	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	9	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅜
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	10	7¼	6½	7¼	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	− ¼

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	6	15½	15¼	15¼	− ¾
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
17⅜	1	Callahan Z-Lead	21	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	32	5½	4⅞	5½	− ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	7	11⅝	11⅛	11½	− ¾
25½	11¾	Can Dry	19	13⅞	12⅝	13⅝	−1¼
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	15	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	− ¼
40½	31	Cannon M (½e)	3	30	29½	29½	−1½
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅛	Carpenter (½e)	3	27½	26	27½	+ ½
3½	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	5	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
45	39½	Case (JI) Co	6	45	42½	44	−1
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	16	44¼	43¼	44	−1¼
35½	20	Celanese (½a)	32	23⅜	20⅝	23⅜	−1⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	7	5⅝	5⅜	5½	− ¼
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅜
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	− ⅛
2⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2½	2½	M'y23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta $	1	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
41½	22⅛	Cerro de Pas(2e)	8	25¼	24	25¼	− ¾
83⅜	31⅞	Cert-teed Prod	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅜
21½	16¼	Chain Belt (½e)	1	15	15	15	−1¼
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
25½	11	Checker Cab	2	12	12	12	− ½
42⅜	30⅝	Ches&Ohio(2½)	25	32¼	30½	32¼	− ⅜
97½	85	Ches & C pf (4)	1	85	85	85	M'y22
47⅜	31¼	Ches Corp	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y25
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y27
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	12	¼	¼	¼	M'y27
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y25
2¼	⅞	Chi Great W pf	5	¾	¾	¾	− ⅛
12½	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¼
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y27
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	17	9¼	8½	9	− ⅝
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	25½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y23
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7⅞	8	M'y22
16½	9	Chickasha Cot	4	10⅛	9⅜	10⅛	
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	4	3½	3¼	3¼	M'y27
91⅜	54	Chrysler (2½e)	124	57	53½	57	−1¾
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
4½	-	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y27
40¼	24	Clark &q (1¼e)	•7	25	24	25	− ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	10	28	26⅞	28	−2
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	15	28⅞	27	28⅞	− ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett Peab (1e)	34	29	28	29	−1¾
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	9	101⅛	100¼	101⅛	+ ⅛
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56	56	56	
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	22	11	10⅜	11	− ¼
103¾	102⅞	Colgate pf cld(6)	o	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	M'r o
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	4	20¾	20	20	M'y27
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	15	14	15	− ⅛
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	8	16¾	16⅜	16¾	−1
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	1	16½	16½	16½	−1
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	85	4¾	4½	4¾	− ⅛
93½	70½	Col G&E pfA (6)	6	67½	67½	67½	−4½
8½	3½	Colum Pict	7	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	M'y24
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y24
98¾	71¼	Col Carb (2e)	3	73	72	73	M'y24
48	28	Comi Credit (4)	13	32	30½	31⅞	−1½
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Comi Inv Tr (4)	20	35½	34¾	35½	−1¾
113	97¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	4	99½	99	99	−3
16⅝	8	Comi Solvents	42	8¾	8	8⅝	− ⅛
1½	¾	Com'th & South	49	1⅛	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	44¾	43⅞	43⅞	−2⅝
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	80	26½	26⅛	26⅜	− ⅝
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	5	3	3	3	− ⅜
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	6	14½	14⅛	14½	− ⅛
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	− ¾
21½	19¾	Consol Aircraft	31	21¾	20	21½	−1⅛
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9½	M'y27
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	54	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	− ⅜
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	48	25	24⅛	24⅜	−1
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	99¾	99¾	99¾	−4¼
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y21
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (½k)	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅜
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	60	6	5⅞	6	− ⅛
2¼	1¼	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y23
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	M'y24
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	16	11	10½	10⅞	− ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	6	7¾	7⅜	7¾	
1⅝	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	12	¾	¾	¾	
97½	73	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75	75	75	− ½
49½	33	Cont Can (1e)	17	35½	34¼	35½	+ ¼
116½	110	Cont C pf (4½)	5	110¼	110	110	M'y21
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	4	6	5½	5½	− ¾
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	29	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅜
43¼	27	Cont Motors	125	3½	2⅞	3⅛	− ⅜
25	16¾	Cont Oil D (1½e)	34	18⅞	18	18½	− ⅜
33	18½	Cont Stee' (½e)	6	20½	19¼	20	−2⅜
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	28	17½	16⅞	17¼	−1⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	4	49	48	48	−3½
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	9	45½	44½	44½	−1
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y25
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	28	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅜
1½	⅞	Coty Internat'l	3	1	1	1	M'y25
24½	13¾	Crane Co	14	13½	13¼	13½	− ¼
10o	80	Crane cv pf (5)	1	85	85	85	M'y23
32¾	25	Cream of Wh (2)	1	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	− ¾
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	5	4½	4	4	M'y27
38⅞	18½	Crown Cork & S	7	22½	21¼	22½	−1
43¼	37½	Cr C pf ew (2¼)	3	40	40	40	M'y13
41½	12

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Auto Industry Seen Available For Armament

DETROIT (AP)—A mass production facility unequalled anywhere is available in the automobile plants for armament manufacture, says Ward's Automotive Reports in its current issue.

"Painstaking survey of the present situation," says the trade publication, "indicates that the widespread worry over tooling for volume output of airplane engines may be somewhat overdone; that our ability to produce motorized equipment is available almost in a twinkling and that the stage for the transition from industrial to armament output has been fairly well developed."

Development Takes Time

The survey, it adds, emphasized these facts:

1. About 90 days is needed to clear toolmakers from their present jobs, and then a small army of craftsmen can be transferred to aviation, tank, truck and ordnance tooling.

2. Bottlenecks in plane output lie in individual parts of engines rather than in complete units.

3. Basic motorization of infantry regiments can be turned to a dazzling pace—practically at once.

"Insofar as production of military trucks is concerned," Ward's says, "enough educational work of this sort has been done to grease the lines for true volume output. Some 12,000 scout cars, general utility trucks, ambulances and reconnaissance vehicles have been made for the Army in recent months. They have proved very satisfactory and War Department specifications for these are understood to be fairly complete now."

Forecasting a drop in car and truck production this week to around 60,000 units because of the Memorial Day holiday and the likelihood that most plants will remain closed on Friday, Ward's speculates on the possibility of a production rise before the conclusion of the current model year.

"There are interesting stirrings below the scene in the planning departments of the automobile companies," it says. "Some of these came to the surface in decisions to augment operations despite the fact that field stocks are high and the end of the model year near.

Auto Makers Affected

"One conclusion that can be drawn is that the auto makers are seizing time by the forelock to turn out cars while the opportunity is clear."

While asserting that the possibility of government requirements interfering with 1941 model presentation is a small one, Ward's says:

"At least one prominent firm in the industry has made wholesale shifts in its planning for 1941 models. This Company had originally 'intended widespread changes in models for 1941. Now, as a result of shortage of toolmakers accruing from their heavy hiring by aircraft and aircraft auxilliary plants, the bulk of these plans have been abandoned. Interchangeability of models of this company, seen as abandoned a few weeks back, has been reinstated by necessity through 75 per cent of the forthcoming lines; the remaining 25 per cent will not reflect much change from current models."

Ohio Match Dividend Omitted

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Directors of Ohio Match Co. decided today not to act on a common dividend. A dividend of 25 cents a share was paid March 15.

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
45 4s '54-44	111.23	111.21	111.21
2 2¾s '47-45	106.28	106.29	106.29
1 3¾s '56-46	111.29	111.20	111.20
10 2⅜s '51-48	105.27	105.27	105.27
6 2½s '48	105.18	105.18	105.18
61 2½s '53-49	103.6	103.2	103.6
4 2½s '52-50	103.8	103.8	103.8
2 2¾s '54-51	104.28	104.16	104.28
11 2¼s '53-51	101.11	101.11	101.11
91 2⅞s '60-55	105.	104.20	104.30
11 2¾s '59-56	103.28	103.26	103.28
14 2¾s '63-58	103.24	103.13	103.21
22 2¾s '65-60	103.20	103.16	103.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '47-42	103.24	103.24	103.24

Home Owners Loan

9 3s '52-44	105.6	105.6	105.6
20 1½s '47-45	100.10	100.10	100.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	71¼	71¼	71¼
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	60½	60½	60½
19 Alleghany 5s '50 st	28	27	27
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51 cl	94¼	94	94¼
16 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Am&For P 5s2030	51	50½	50½
39 AmIGChem5½s '49	102	101½	102
20 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104⅛	103⅞	104
46 Am T&T 3¼s '61	104⅛	104¼	104¼
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	97	97	97
4 Anaconda&Cop4½s '50	102½	102⅝	102½
6 Ang C Nitra deb '67	28	28	28
6 Arm Del 4s '57	95½	95	95½
9 Arm Del 4s '55	96	95⅞	96
30 AT & SF 4s '95	101½	101¼	101½
2 AT & SF 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	64	64	64
8 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¾	103½	103¾
32 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	57¼	56⅛	57¼
3 B & O 1st mtg'48st reg	54½	54½	54½
3 B & O P L A	17½	16½	16½
11 B & O '95 st C	19½	19	19½
12 B & O 2000 st D	17¼	16¼	16¾
4 B & O '96 st F	17½	17	17
19 B & O cv '60 st	8¾	8	8⅜
7 B & O cv '48	57⅛	56¾	56¾
1 Ban & Ar cv 4s '51 st	56	56	56
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	112¾	112¾	112¾
35 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105	104¾	104¾
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100⅝	100	100½
2 Boston & Me 5s '67	46	46	46
7 Boston & Me 5s '67 st	43½	41	43½
2 Boston & Me 4¾s '61st	43	43	43
6 Boston & Me 5s '55	47	46¾	46¾
6 Boston & Me 5s '55 st	43¾	43	43
5 Bklyn Clin 5s '41 ct	73	72	73
6 Bklyn Mon Tr 4½s '66	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	85	85	85
15 Buf R & P '57 st	26	25¼	26
2 Bush Ter Bldg 5s 60	47	47	47
8 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	76¼	76¼	76¼
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	75½	74½	74½
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	76½	74¾	74¾
9 Can Nor 6½s 46	98	97	97
2 Can Pac 5s 44	92	92	92
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	50	50	50
29 Can Pac 4s perp	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	75	75	75
2 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	1½	1½	1½
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	37	37	37
8 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	106	106	106
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	33⅜	33	33¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	59½	59½	59½
5 Cen RR NJ 87 reg	11½	11½	11½
7 ChapP&P (38) 4¾s 50	102	102	102
3 C&O 4½s 92	119¼	119¼	119¼
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	95	95	95
1 C&O rfg 3½s 63F	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Chi&Alton 3s 49	9⅝	9½	9½
1 CB&Q rfg5s 71A	75	75	75
1 CB&Q 3½s III 49	92	92	92
21 Chi&Erie 5s 51	11½	10½	10½
4 Chi&E Ill 5s 51 ct	11	10	11
2 Chi & Ir Erie 5s 82	93	93	93
25 Chic Gt West 4s 59	21¼	21	21
7 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	4½	4½	4½
11 CMSP&P a)5s 2000	1⅝	1¼	1¼
2 CM&StP gen 4s '89	18½	18½	18½
16 Chi&NW 4½s '38	12⅝	12½	12⅝
4 Chi&NW rfg5s 2037	6	6	6
3 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	13	13	13
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7 Chi&NW4½s2037C	6¼	6	6
3 C R I & P 4s '88	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝
9 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7 C P R & Ele 5s '60	40	40	40
3 Ch Ut Sta 3¾s '63	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
9 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88½	88½	88½
2 Childs Co 5s '43	39	38	38
162 City N Y 3s 'B '80 wi	90¼	90	90¼
55 City of NY 3s 'I '80 wi	89¼	88¾	89¼
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s'66	105½	105½	105½
27 Cin Strs 4½s '77	38	37½	37½
20 Col Gas 5½s '61	21	21	21
13 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	100	99¾	100
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100⅜	100¼	100¼
34 Colmbia P 5s 1961	98¾	97½	97½
1 Col Rv Pw 5½s '65	107	107	107
22 Comlh Ed 3½s '58	107	106⅞	106⅞
91 ComwithEd cv3½s'58	111¼	110⅛	110⅜
6 Comwlth Ed 4s '56	104¼	104⅛	104⅝
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¼	104⅞	105
16 Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
11 Con Edis 3½s '56	103⅞	103¼	103¼
9 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
1 Consol Coal 5s '60	60	59½	59½
22 Consum Pow 3½s '70	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	105	105	105
1 Consum P 1st 3¼s '69	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Consum P 3½s '65	104½	104½	104½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104⅜	104⅛	104½
3 Consum Pow 5s '48	101	101	101
16 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	104¾	104¼	104¾
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Crown Cork 4½s '48	100	99½	99½
8 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	101½	101⅛	101⅛
2 Del & Hud 1st 4s '43	41½	40	40¼
10 D & R G 4s '36	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
7 Det Ed 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Det Ed 4s '65	103½	103¼	103½
4 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜
11 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
9 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106	105¼	105¼
15 Erie rfg 5s '67	8¾	8½	8¾
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	9	9	9
13 Erie 1st 4s '48	8¾	8¾	8¾
21 Erie 4s '96	44¾	44¼	44¼
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19¼	18½	18½
4 Erie Gene 6s '57	57	57	57
1 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	100	100	100
34 Firestone 4½s'53-'48	103½	103¼	103¼
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	4½	4½
5 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	48¼	48	48
7 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
1 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	57¼	56	57
25 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	94½	94½	94½
7 Gt Nor 5s '73	88	87	87
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	77¼	77½	77¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	77¼	77¼	77¼

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	114.23	22.78	18.35
Net change	—2.12	—.57	—.56
Previous close	116.35	23.32	18.91
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	113.94	22.14	18.34

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
27 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
41 Gt Nor 4s '46G	95	94½	94½
12 Gt Nor 4s '46H	89	88½	88½
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96½	96¼	96¾
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	70	70	70
2 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	96½	96½	96½
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	26½	26¼	26¼
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	39	39	39
4 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	10¼	9¾	9¾
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	108½	108½	108½
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	32¾	32¾	32¾
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	38	36	36
31 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	30½	29	29¼
2 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	35	35	35
4 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	32	31¼	31¼
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	101	101	101
10 Interb R Tr 5s '32	70	70	70
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66 ct	72	72	72
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	80	79	79
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	37¼	37¼	37¼
12 Int Paper 6s '55	91	90½	91
20 Int Paper 5s '47	99½	99	99
23 Int T&T 4½s '52	25	24½	25
11 Int T&T 5s '55	27¾	26¼	27¾
5 Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	85	85	85
10 K C South 3s '50	50	50	50
6 Keith (B F) 6s '46	100½	100	100
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	101½	101½	101½
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	38	38	38
4 L S & M S 3½s 97	81¾	81¼	81¾
3 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	28	28	28
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	52½	52½	52½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	8½	8½	9¼
1 LehVal4½s 20032asd	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	9	9	9
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	9	9	9
1 Libby McN&L 5s 44	100	100⅝	100⅛
1 Liggett & M 5s 51	123	123	123
1 Liquid Carb 4s 47	106	106	106
11 Loews 3½s 46	101½	101¼	101¼
11 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	105	105	105
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	75	75	75
6 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	94	94	94
3 Lou&N 4½s2003	85¼	84½	84½
14 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s52	77	76½	76½
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	71½	71½	71½
1 MarionStChov6s47	70	70	70
1 Mead Corp 4½s 55	101	101	101
1 MetWSideEChi4s38	6	6	6
6 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	98⅝	98	98⅝
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	3½	3½	3½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	4	4	4
16 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	10½	9½	9½
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	3½	3½	3½
23 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	¾	¾	¾
11 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	13	12¾	12¾
14 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	13	12½	12½
11 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	13	13	13
3 Mob & Oh 5s 38	25	25	25
1 Mob & O 4½s 77 ct	20	20	20
4 MonWPaPubSvc4½s 60	106½	106½	106½
17 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	97½	97½	97½
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	31	31	31
1 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Mor&Essex1½2000	35¾	35	35
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104	103½	104
16 Nat Distil 3½s 49	100½	100	100
2 Nat Supply 3¾s 54	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 New Eng Tel 5s 52	122½	122½	122½
1 New Eng T&T 5s52	122½	122½	122½
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	103	103	103
3 N O Pub Sv 5s55 B	101½	101½	101½
1 Newpt&ClnBrg 4½s'45	11	11	11
10 NYC&Erie 1st 4s'47	92⅜	92¼	92¼
19 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46	44½	44½
90 NYC 4½s 2013 A	39	38⅜	38⅝
3 NYC cn 4s '98		45¼	44½
4 NYC Pcon 4s '64		75	74¼
22 NYC cv 3¼s '52		43	42½
28 NYC&HR 3½s '97		69	68¾
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A		48	48
4 NY Ch & StL 4½s'78		41½	41
1 NY Ch & StL 4s '46		73	73
14 NY Edis 3¼s'65		105	104½
6 NY Edis 3¼s '66		105	105
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48		13	13
7 NYNH&H cv 6s '40		22	22
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67		12½	12½
2 NYNH&H 4s'57		2⅞	2⅞
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56		10	10
5 NY O & W rfg 4s'92		1¼	1¼
6 NY Penn 3¼s '67		101½	101½
1 NY S&W gen 5s '40		8½	8½
2 NY Tran R 6s '46 st		78	78
2 NY W&Bost4½s'46		3¾	3¾
2 Norf & W 4s '96		118¾	118¾
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s'54		102⅜	101
28 Nor Am Co 3¼s '49		103½	103½
9 Nor Pac 6s 2047		47	48½
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D		43	41½
2 Nor Pac 4s 2047		38	38
1 Nor Pac 4s 97		60½	59½
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047		33¼	33
12 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67		108¾	105¼
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72		102⅜	101¼
2 Ont Pr Ser 5s 43		96⅜	96⅜
13 OreRR & Nav 4s 46		108	108
1 Ore Sh Line 4½s'46		113	113
1 OrlWashRR&N 4s61		104	104
5 Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66		106¾	106¾
5 Pac Gas & El 4s 64		108¾	108
5 Pac Gas & El 4s 64		110¼	110
11 Pen Co 4s 63		99¾	99¾
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74		100½	100½
16 Pen P&Lt 3¾s 69		104¼	104¼
2 Pen RR gen 6s 68		102½	102
26 Pen RR cn 4½s 60		117¾	117½
18 Pen RR gen 4¼s 65		95½	95
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70		80	79¼
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 81		90	89¼
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70		83	83
1 Pen RR 3¼s 52		77	77
1 Pere Marq 4½s 56		45	45
29 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52		107½	107
1 Phila Elec 5s 71		101	101
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67		108¾	108¼
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49		2¾	2¾
2 Ph Read C&I 5s'73		9¾	9½
41 Phillips Pet 2½s'48		103	104¼
2 PittsCWVa 4½s'60 C		41¾	41¾
2 Pitt Young & A 4s'48		103	103
8 Portl Gen E 4½s'80		67	66⅝
2 Por Rl A Tob 6s'42st		77½	77½
2 Por Rl A Tob 6s42 unst		77½	77½
9 Postal Tel&C 5s'53		16¼	16⅛
4 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037		140	140
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s'68		106¼	106¼
1 Purity Bak 5s'48		100½	100½
2 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww		93	92¾
24 Republic Steel 5½s'54		103½	103½
3 Republic Steel 4½s'61		93½	93½
9 Republic Steel 4¼s'56		93¼	92½
5 Richfield Oil 4s'52		104	104
9 Rio Gr W cit 4s'49		6½	6½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Roch G&E 3¼s'69	105	105	105
11 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	70½	70	70¼
7 StLIM&S 4sR&G '33	51	49½	49½
1 StLIM&S4sT R&G '33 ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 StLPed&NW 5s'48	16½	16½	16½
6 StLPub Svc 5s'59	57	55½	55½
51 St L S F 4½s'78	8	7½	7⅝
40 StLSF 4½s2d'78 ct st	6¾	6¾	6¾
7 St L S F 4s'50 A	8¼	8	8¼
23 St L S F 4s'50 Act	7⅞	6¾	6¾
13 SA&A Pass 4s 43	56	55	55
11 Seab A L cn 6s 45	3½	3½	3½
19 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	3¼	3	3
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	7½	7½	7½
4 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	1½	1½	1½
35 Shell Un 2½s 54	94	93¾	94
3 Socony-Vac 3s64	103	102¾	103
3 So Bell T&T 3⅛s 62	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 So Bell T&T 3s '79	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	106	105½	106
2 So Cal Gas 4s 65	108	108	108
5 So Col Pow 6s 47	101	101	101
5 Sou Kraft 4½s 46	99½	99½	99½
3 Sou Pac 4½s 68	33¾	33½	33½
12 Soup Pac 3½s 81	32	31½	31½
14 So Pac 4½s 69	32¼	31½	32¼
23 So Pac rfg 4s 55	54½	54¼	54⅜
5 So Pac cit 4s 49	31	30¾	30¾
3 So Pac 3¾s 46	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
10 So Pac 4½s Ore 7	38½	37½	37½
9 South Ry 6½s 56	62	61	61½
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	55¾	55¾	55¾
17 South Ry gen 4s 56	34	33½	33½
11 South Ry gen 4s 56	44½	44	44
9 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	103¾	103¼	103¾
29 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	101	101	101
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37	35½	36½
11 Tex Corp 3½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	106	105½	105½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	53½	53½	53½
10 Third Ave 5s 37	99¾	99¾	99¾
38 Third Ave aj 5s 60	12½	12	12⅛
3 Third Ave 4s 60	45½	45	45
1 Tri Continent 5s 53	104	104	104
1 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	101⅜	100¾	100¾
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	111	111	111
9 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	108	108
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	75⅝	75½	75½
5 Utah P & L 5s '44	96⅛	95	95
1 Util P&L 5½s '47	77	77	77
5 Util P&L 5s '59st	77	77	77
1 Va Ir C & C 5s '49	40½	40½	40½
9 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	103¾	103¾	103⅞
8 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	4½	4½	4½
10 Wabash 1st 5s'39	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	10¾	10¾	10¾
9 Walker H 4½s '45	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
1 Walwrth 4s '55	58	58	58
7 Warner Bros 6s '48	79	78¾	79
16 Warner Bros 6s '41	77	76½	77
6 West Va P&Pap 3s '54	100	99½	99½
3 Westch Lt 3½s'67	104½	104½	104½
1 Westn Md 4s '52	72	72	72
2 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	11	11	11
7 Western Un 5s '60	54¾	54	54¼
13 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99½	99	99½
2 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101½	101¼	101¼
7 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s'47	96	96	96
11 Wis Cen 4s '49	15¾	15	15
2 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	106	106	106
3 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	108	108	108
12 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101½	101½	101½
18 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102¼	101¼	101½

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	30½	30½	30½
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	8½	8½	8½
3 Antioquia 7s '45 D	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Antwerp 5s '58	25	25	25
8 Argentine 4½s '72 Feb	74	73¾	73¾
1 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	73¼	73¼	73¼
36 Argentine 4½s '48	89¼	89	89
5 Argentine 4½s '71	79	78½	78½
1 Australia 4½s '56	36	36	36
9 Belgium 7s '55	9	8¾	8¾
3 Belgium 7s '55	40	40	40
30 Belgium 6½s '49	54½	41	41
1 Belgium 6s '55	45¼	45¼	45¼
6 Brazil 8s '41	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
16 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	10	10	10
1 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	10½	10¼	10½
7 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10½	10¼	10½
3 Brisbane 5s '58	37¾	37	37
6 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	49	49	49
5 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Bulgaria 7s '67	8	8	8
27 Canada 5s '52	87⅛	85	85
30 Canada 4s '60	72½	70½	70½
15 Canada 3¼s '61	63½	62¼	63½
2 Canada 3s '64	60½	60½	60½
23 Canada 3s '67	62	60	60
23 Canada 2½s '45	78½	77	77
5 Canada 2½s '46	79½	79¼	79½
2 Chile 6s '42asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	12½	12½	12½
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	11¼	11¼	11¼
17 Colmb 5s '61 Oct	17	16¾	16¾
6 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 Colom Bt Bk 6½s '47	20	20	20
6 Copenhag 5s '52	23½	22½	23½
17 Copenhag 4½s '53	21¼	20½	21¼
3 Cuba 5½s '53	55	55	55
3 Cuba 4½s '77	55	54¾	55
4 Denmark 6s '42	35	35	35
10 Denmark 4½s '62	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
1 Dom 1st 5½s'26-40	70	70	70
53 GerCit 7s '45	11½	11½	11½
14 Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	10	9⅞	10
58 Ger Govt 7s '49	21	19½	21
9 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	12½	10½	12½
2 Gt ConEPJap 7s '44	77	77	77
1 Gt ConElPJap5½s '50	65¼	65¼	65¼
2 Ital Pub Util 7s'52	33	32½	32½
5 Italq 7s 1951	39¼	39	39
8 Japan 6½s'54	77½	76	76
3 Japan 5½s'65	61	61	61
10 Jugoslav Bk 7s'57	7	7	7
3 Mex 5s asd '45	⅞	⅞	⅞
4 Milan City 6½s'52	28½	28	28½
20 Minas Ger 6½s'58	6½	6½	6½
1 Norway 6s'44	24	24	24
2 Norway 6s'43	35	35	35
15 Norway 4½s

U.S. Minister

Harris & Ewing

Jay P. Moffat

Named by President Roosevelt to succeed James H. R. Cromwell as Minister to Canada.

Canadian Post Given Veteran U.S. Diplomat

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Jay Pierrepont Moffat, descendant of the country's first Secretary of State and one of Secretary Cordell Hull's key assistants, is President Roosevelt's choice for Minister to Canada.

At a moment when events in Europe were giving Canada a heightened importance as a neighbor of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt nominated Mr. Moffat yesterday to succeed James H. R. Cromwell.

Mr. Cromwell, whose pro-Ally utterances while Minister at Ottawa brought a public rebuke from Mr. Hull, resigned last week to accept the democratic nomination for Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. Moffat, a career diplomat for more than 20 years, has been chief of the State Department's European Division since 1937. In that capacity he accompanied Assistant Secretary Sumner Welles to Europe a few months ago on the fact-finding mission for the President.

Mr. Moffat represents the sixth generation of his family to be in the diplomatic service. His forebear, John Jay, was America's first Secretary of State. His wife is the daughter of Joseph Grew, Ambassador to Japan.

Born at Rye, N. Y., 43 years ago, Mr. Moffat attended Harvard University. In 1917 he became private secretary to the American Minister at the Hague. Later assignments took him to Warsaw during the Bolshevik invasion, to Tokyo during the earthquake, to Turkey in time to see the republic declared, to Switzerland for the disarmament conference, and to Australia.

Mr. Moffatt's nomination was received with satisfaction in the Canadian capital last night. Particular significance was attached to the fact that he was a career diplomat of wide experience.

One-Man Munitions Control Strongly Urged by Hoover

Continued from Page 1

and sailors is to make war. They are not trained machinists or operators of factories. They are not trained as production and financial executives, and neither are the politicians or bureaucrats. This is a job for business men and labor.

"No Politics at All"

"Nor is it a job that can be done any better by political coalitions. This is no question of political unity. It is a question of hard-headed practical business organization in which, for the security of the Nation, there is no politics at all.

Mr. Hoover's radiocast was in reply to President Roosevelt's fireside "chat" of Monday night. He took issue with the President on the progress Mr. Roosevelt said the New Deal had made in his seven-years Administration. Mr. Hoover by inference charged that the New Deal had done nothing toward preparedness during its seven years, while all European countries had been busy re-arming.

He quoted the United States Army Chief of Staff to the effect that the United States was not now organized to wage modern war; that its arsenals were not equipped to produce the guns the Army should have; that it would take until June, 1942, to obtain the necessary new rifles for the present force, and, finally, that the Nation was "woefully behind" in antitank guns, antiaircraft guns, in coast defenses and in tanks. He called for immediate rectification of this deficiency, stressing that it could only be done by competent experts.

Mr. Hoover recalled his experience behind the lines in France, Great Britain, and Germany during the World War, where he saw the material production "emerge from national muddling by politicians" and "develop to extremely efficient agencies under the leadership of competent men."

Member of War Council

"At one time I examined their organizations at the request of President Wilson," he continued. "Later I sat on the American War Council and participated in organizing this country's industrial resources when we entered the World War. While in the White House I had part in preparing the plans for organizing against a time of emergency for defense of our country.

"This experience of the whole world leads us to certain definite and specific conclusions as to the organization of preparedness and industry when governments are under strain."

The first lesson learned having been that an expert was needed to co-ordinate and produce munitions, the second lesson taught that such operations could not be controlled by boards, councils, or conferences.

"They must be controlled by a single-handed, trusted, and experienced man," he continued. "Every nation in Europe in the last war started in to organize industrial production of war materials through boards, and after muddling for months and the sacrifice of the lives of hundreds of thousands of men and a loss of hundreds of millions of dollars, every government fighting in that war finally created a munitions department headed by a single man.

"When we entered the great war, we failed to profit by that experience. We set up the War Industries Board in an advisory capacity to the Army and the Navy. It was supposed to co-ordinate the activities of those departments with industry. It occupied itself largely with futile debates. We lost precious months by the muddling of this board. After these months of muddling, we came to a tardy realization that the experience of the nations must be worth while, and we made one man—Bernard Baruch—responsible. And then the industrial machine began to hum and munitions to arrive."

Problem Ever the Same

Mr. Hoover stressed that the efficient production of goods involved the same problems and techniques, whether they are produced for private or public consumption, or whether they are for war or for peace.

The whole genius of the American people has demonstrated over 150 years that when the Nation comes to executive action, including the President of the United States, there must be a single-headed responsibility, Mr. Hoover held.

"It is just as foolish to set up a board to conduct the munitions business as it would be to set up a board to conduct the Presidency of the United States," he declared.

Holding that the American people "have the highest sense of cooperation of any nation of the world," Mr. Hoover stressed that centralization of executive responsibility for the production of munitions does not require clothing any man with autocratic power.

"The third lesson taught by experience is that we must get these vast expenditures of money out of politics; get them out of sectional pressures and out of group pressures," he continued. "We must get them focused into one place where the whole nation can look at it and watch the spending. That is the only way we can prevent profiteering; it is the only way we can eliminate waste and assure efficiency.

"It is a sorry thing that the American people have to learn these lessons over and over again every time necessity knocks at our doors.

Essentials Listed

"Therefore, what are the essentials of this organization if we want real preparedness? It requires:

"1. That a munitions administration be created in Washington.

"2. That it should have a single-headed administrator with assistant heads for labor, agriculture, and industry.

"3. That the administrator should be an industrialist and not a politician.

"4. That he should have authority to appoint a nonpartisan advisory board representing the Army, Navy, labor, transportation, manufacturing, and agriculture.

"5. That the whole of the purchasing of manufactures for the Army and Navy from private industry should be done by this administrator. The business of the Army and Navy is to state what they want. It is for the munitions administrator to deliver it.

"6. That a research organization should be created to constantly improve these products.

"7. That all appropriations for such work should be made to this organization.

"This is a form of organization that will get speed and economy. Urgency, speed, and economy are not bureaucratic virtues," he added.

Dewey Favors Defense Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, May 28—Thomas E. Dewey, candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, analyzed the Nation's defense position and the Administration's defense plans in a speech delivered here last night before the Executive Committee of the Texas Republican Central Committee—and found them woefully inadequate.

"The ugly facts are," he said, "that the United States is not even prepared to defend itself against attack in its own territory." The country should have a nonpartisan national defense board, and that board should have real power and full authority," he declared.

"It is not enough to appropriate more billions of dollars. Our problem now, more than ever before, is not to be solved by the mere spending of money. It must be solved by the skilled production of the things we need.

"Blandness Disturbing"

"It is very disturbing to find the President so blandly confident in our hopelessly inadequate defenses. It is even more serious to find that he fails to recognize that the job of national defense is one for expert industrial leadership and must be taken out of the hands of his appointed incompetents who have made a mess of national defense. The President showed no comprehension of the necessity for hard work and sacrifices to meet our urgent needs for preparedness."

Mr. Dewey described America's defense position as follows:

"We have a good fleet—in the Pacific Ocean. Our Atlantic seaboard is protected by a 'shadow fleet headed by three old battleships in need of modernization. The whole Navy is handicapped by aged and slow auxiliary ships.

"Our Army has only 75,000 fully equipped troops ready to take the field. It has on hand only 38,000 modern infantry rifles. It needs more than 240,000 for its present plans alone. Our whole Army Air Force includes only 863 combat planes. . . . In the Army we need over three times as many gas masks as we have. . . . We are dependent upon foreign countries for 23 materials essential to our national defense.

Potential Enemies Know

"In citing these facts I am giving no aid and comfort to potential enemies. . . . They know the condition of America. It is high time the American people themselves knew it."

Besides suggesting a nonpartisan national defense board, Mr. Dewey recommended as parts of a national defense program that:

1. The Administration remove from office its Socialists, Communists, and fellow travelers;
2. It abandon its war on business;
3. The national morale be revitalized;
4. A statement be made as to just what the country is going to defend.

Tennessee Girl Spelling 'Champ'

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Miss Laurel Kuykendall, representing the Knoxville, Tenn., News-Sentinel, won the sixteenth national spelling bee today, defeating 21 other grammar school youngsters who were finalists in contests including 2,000,000 children.

Second place went to Elizabeth O'Keefe, sponsored by the Hoboken, N. J., Jersey Observer.

These two spelled jawbreaker words for 18 rounds between them until Elizabeth misspelled "plantain."

The third place winner was Eleanor Shea, representing the Omaha, Neb., World-Herald.

Miss Kuykendall, as national champion, received $500 and two plaques, one for herself and the other to hang in her school.

Second place carried a $300 award and third, $100.

The seven boy and 15 girl contestants came from 15 states to compete in the bee, which was sponsored by the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journel and 21 other newspapers, for awards totaling $1,800. The youngsters, from 11 to 14 years of age, survived preliminaries in which 2,000,000 children participated.

Harold F. Harding of George Washington University, who gave out the words, got a round of applause when he pronounced the word "fore" and promptly spelled it himself.

California Safety Drive Brings 1,151 Arrests

LOS ANGELES, May 28 (AP)—Two hundred City, County, and State law enforcement officers in a four-hour traffic safety drive May 25 arrested 1,151 motorists and warned 1,311 others.

Paris and Rome Send New Envoys to Vatican

VATICAN CITY, May 28 (AP)—Pope Pius XII agree to receive the credentials of the new Italian Ambassador to the Holy See as France hastily sent a new Ambassador to the Vatican.

Italy's new representative at the Papal Court is Bernardo Attolico, former Italian Ambassador to Germany.

The new French envoy is Count Vladimir D'Ormesson, who is due May 28.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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YOUR OWN HOSIERY and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear, Snag-Proofed Chiffon Silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. American Mills, Dept. H-133, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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AGENTS WANTED

ALL-AMERICA WINNER

Californian's invention. Shubador Fountain Brush. Brand New. Making Big Profits for hard workers. Twice winner in National Competition. Thousands already sold. Sell to stores and direct. No experience needed. SHUBADOR CORPORATION, East Orange, N. J.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway Street — Furnished kitchenette apartments. Telephone Commonwealth 8210.

N. Y. C., East 34th St.—Modern 2 rooms, completely furnished for 3; bath, kitchenette, radio; $40 monthly; June, July. TR. 4-8841.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL 5-rm. apt. and sun parlor, heated, fireplace, cont.; hot water, 1st floor; garage; rent $65.00. 92 Walter St., Roslindale, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET meditation, beautiful scenery, good food, pleasant rooms, all improvements, loving hospitality; reasonable; booklets. THE FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa. R. D. No. 8

QUIET country home in beautiful Vermont, excellent table; bath; $15 weekly. Apply A. W. ROBERTS, R. D. 1, North Adams, Mass.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs custom made and ready to wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices. Cold storage — cleaning. 345 Seventh Avenue at 30th Street, N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMFORTABLE home, time for study, pin money; exchange for companionship. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED, companion attendant for elderly lady, $30.00 monthly; Westfield, N. J. Write Box S-99, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

IRVINGTON, N. J.—For cleaning, two afternoons each week. Phone Essex 3-0574.

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Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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46 rooms (16 due South, 8 ground floor), 4 Lounges. Recreation Room; acre ground. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on reuest.
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QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 Feet back from road
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HEATING IN BEDROOMS
Modern terms. Brochure on request.

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ENGLAND

(Continued)

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The peace of a beautiful environment

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Telephone 375911
Telegrams Edenhurst, Torquay

SCOTLAND

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LADIES' HAIRDRESSING
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Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
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For Every Variety of Decorations and Painting
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ERNEST ALLSOP
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Seeds : : Bulbs : : Sundries
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Telephone 5535

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Mowers from 18/9; Rollers from 18/6; Swing Hammocks from 79/6; Tub Chairs from 6/6; Shelters from 15/11; Spades, Forks and All Garden Tools and Furniture at
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BOND STREET & ALDERMANBURY
PHONE 9540 (8 LINES)
Open all day Sats.

ENGLAND

BRADFORD

(Continued)

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OPEN ALL DAY ON SATURDAYS

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Telephone 603
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Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

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General Requisites for the House, Garden and Workshop
Warranted Quality. Keen Prices
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Agents for
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PLUMBING
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34, 36 Parliament St., Harrogate Tel. 4661

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TEL. 4001

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Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

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For a Few Shillings
Kendall's make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
29, Kirkgate, Huddersfield.
31, Market Street, Bradford.

HULL

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
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19, Jameson Street, Hull.
83, Newborough, Scarborough.

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for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

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Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
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Phone Wavertree 139

SLOAN LTD.
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SPRING MODELS
RODEX COATS
in Gorslan Tweed

ENGLAND

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
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All Double Hair Stuffing
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Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE (FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
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St. Ann's Place, Manchester

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Moult House, Moult Street
MANCHESTER 2.
Military and Mufti Specialist
We carry a large stock of pre-war cloths.
Tel. No. BLAckfriars 5528

B. ALEXANDER & SON
House and Church Decorators
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Manchester 19
Tel. Rusholme 4964

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3

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Family Drapers
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Depts. Dress Materials, Household Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery, Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters.
Also Bainbridge Ltd., Newark Tel. 19
And Rowell Bros., Shirebrook. Tel. 35

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

ANOTHER EXTENSION AT JOHN MOSES
A New Millinery Hall
has been opened for this rapidly growing dept.—with a "SERVE YOURSELF HAT BAR" to make choice easy in the popular price groups.
John Moses & Co., Ltd.
Grainger Street, Newcastle
Tel. 20674

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No Extra Charges
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Central Station, Newcastle

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
Call here for PETROL, OIL, ETC.
Tel. 53262

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Telephone 43968
"KILPINS"
(Propr. A. E. Lowe)
NOTTINGHAM'S IDEAL BUTCHERS
191 Mansfield Road Estab. 1853

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FURNISHERS CLUMBER ST.
Agents for LIBERTY'S SILKS and FABRICS

"THE RADIO DOCTOR"
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For ALL Electrical and Radio Goods
CLAUDE B. BARTON, Ltd.
Qualified Radio, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
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Phone NOTTINGHAM 41260

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MODERN PLUMBERS AND HEATING ENGINEERS
Specialists in Grates and Mantels
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PHONE 2480 Promptly Executed

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E. G. STAUBER
Cream Cakes, French Pastries
All Home Made
Cafe George Street off High Street
76 Pinstone Street

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71387 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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courteously given for furnishings and colour schemes.
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581, 583 and 601 London Road
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See the
Furnishing Galleries
at
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CHAPEL STREET SOUTHPORT

STOCKPORT

Phone RUSholme 2823
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The Confectioners and Caterers

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17, WESTGATE
Specialists for Shirts Made to Measure
Van Heusen Collars
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Scotland

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for everything of the BEST in CHINA, GLASS and POTTERY
47 George Street Telephone 20748
Telegrams "Ford Edinburgh"

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Furs at Summer Prices
Attractive New Designs Coats, Wraps and Stoles in
SABLE OCELOT
ERMINE SQUIRREL
FOX MOLE
INDIAN LAMB MINK, etc.
Suggestions and Estimates for all kinds of Remodelling and Renovating given free.
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Glasgow Tel. Douglas 2389

Phone Douglas 4275
John Adams
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALIST
212 NORTH STREET
CHARING CROSS, GLASGOW, C.3.
We are still in a position to offer UNDERWEAR, PYJAMAS and SOCKS at pre-war prices.
Also our New Designs in SHIRTS and TIES are now ready.
May we have the pleasure of showing them to you.

RESTAURANTS
at 245 Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 10:45 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

CARPETS
Plain carpets, specially made for abroad cancelled owing to shipping difficulties offered at
25% LESS THAN TODAY'S PRICES
Examples:
Fawn, Green, Blue, Rose, Rust, Brown
9 ft. x 7 ft. 6 in. £7.10.- for £5.12.6
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Tile, Stone and Brick
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Install Modern Fireplaces and Save Coal
Geo. McAlpine & Sons Ltd.
FIREPLACE SHOWROOMS
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Apply for Catalogues. Tel. Douglas 0405

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NEW SEASON'S MODELS
All wave receivers from 8 gns.
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Also at 141-145 High St., Ayr
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FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 2616

HELENSBURGH

Tailoring and Valeting
THE NORMAN SERVICE
87 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh
Tel. 95
Alterations—Repairs
Cleaning of every kind

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Waiting for the Moon

A Story for Children

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I've heard the moon is bright
And makes the world look different
When we're asleep at night."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"They say, when it is rising,
The moon is such a pretty sight
It's really quite surprising."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"It floats like a balloon.
Let's stay awake tonight and see
The rising of the moon."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Your thought appeals to me.
We'll stay awake tonight, my dear,
And see what we shall see."

Emmaline and Susabet, Farmer Ben's very intelligent hens, had been taking their daily walk, and now they were within sight of the hen-yard. Farmer Ben was coming from the house, whistling a merry tune and swinging his bunch of keys, to unlock the hen-yard gate for them. Winter was over, and his good, careful wife had put away his ear-muffs and woolen tippet in the cedar chest, but it was still cool enough for Farmer Ben to wear his pink and green striped sweater. Emmaline and Susabet, of course, always got home before supper time for the hens.

"Good evening, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben. "Have a pleasant day?"

"Cluck," said Emmaline.

"Cluck," said Susabet.

Now, though Emmaline and Susabet were the only hens Farmer Ben would have trusted to come and go in this way, they did not hold themselves superior to the other hens. It was just that Emmaline and Susabet had more intelligent curiosity about what went on in the world outside the hen-yard. Most hens are not interested in what goes on anywhere else, but are quite satisfied to run about and scratch gravel and cluck and lay an egg now and then and cackle about it. Emmaline and Susabet each laid an egg for Farmer Ben before 10 o'clock, and after he heard them cackle he opened the hen-yard gate and let them go out and see what was going on in the world.

So, after they had had supper and talked hen-talk with the other hens, Emmaline and Susabet flapped their wings and got up on the perch.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"A vigil we will keep
Until we see the moon come up
While all the others sleep."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"If we had windows, Em,
We could just sit here on the perch
And see through one of them."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"That knot hole in the door,
Just when the moon is coming up
Will show some light before."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"If one, as may occur,
Should fall asleep, the other one.
Can then awaken her."

There was still some twilight after the hens were all on the perch, and they could see the knot hole. When it got quite dark they couldn't see it, but they kept looking at the place where it was. First Emmaline went to sleep, and then Susabet went to sleep. But after a while they both woke up.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"My goodness!—it is dawn.
That is the sun that's coming up.
The moon has come and gone."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"The moon! Well, what of it?
I so enjoyed my pleasant sleep
I do not care a bit."

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *on high is mightier than the noise of many waters, yea, than the mighty waves of the sea.*—Ps. 93:4.

In Lighter Vein

The Reverse

"Johnny, I'll have you behave yourself when you're at home. What would your teacher say if you acted like that at school?"

"She'd say 'Behave yourself—remember you're not at home now.'"—Answers.

"Dried"

Patient Parent: "What on earth is the matter now?"

Young Hopeful (who has been bathing with his bigger brother: "Willie dropped the towel in the water and he's dried me wetter than I was before."—Grit.

Careful

Teacher: "Well, Jack, what did you do on your holidays?"

Jack: "Oh, not much, sir,—not enough to write an essay on, anyway."—Grit.

—Humorist

"These Indian troops are the best observers we've got, sir."

Where Would You Find—

1. The Bowery?
2. Trans-Jordan?
3. Palm Beach?
4. The capital of Yugoslavia?
5. A sable?
6. El Gran Chaco?
7. The Field Museum of Natural History?
8. The Yukon River?
9. The country from which we get Edam cheese?
10. Edison's laboratory?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

How to Build a Model Airplane

Championship Contender

(Last of Five Articles)

This model conforms to construction requirements of the National Aeronautic Association for outdoor contests and is eligible for entering the National Championship Model Aircraft meets in Chicago the week of July first.

Materials:

Fuselage and spars, 9 pieces, 3/32 in. x 3/32 in. x 24 in. balsa.
Cabane strut covering, 1 piece, 1/32 in. x 2 in. x 24 in. balsa.
Nose block, 2 in. x 2 in. x 2 in. hard balsa.
Ribs, 4 pieces, ⅛ in. x 2 in. x 24 in. balsa.
Cabane strut framework, 1 piece, ¼ in. x ¼ in. x 24 in. balsa.
Wire fittings, 24 in. .020 steel piano wire.
Propeller block, 2 in. x 2 in. x 12 in. hardwood.
1 pair 1½ in. hard wood wheels.
2 standard sheets of Japanese rice tissue paper.
1 two ounce tube of cement (or bottle).
1 two ounce tube of dope.

Instructions:

Make full-sized drawings of each part, following dimensions on plan. Then cut out all the parts indicated.

Fuselage is 28" long, in a rectangular outline. All longerons and braces are made from strips of ⅛-inch square balsa. Cut corresponding parts of fuselage sides by using one piece as a pattern for the corresponding opposite. Pin upper and lower longerons along outline of plan. Insert longest brace first by cementing at the sides. Cover first completed fuselage section with wax paper and build the corresponding side directly on it.

Cut out corresponding cross members and cement them in place, working forward from tail. Attach rear hook and rubber which can be held in place by inserting a piece of wood inside of the loop which will be exposed through the nose block. The fuselage is covered by cutting sections of paper along lines of full-scale drawing. Give upper and lower longerons a light coat of clear dope and attach paper.

Wing. Begin assembling plane by putting wing together first. Pin leading and trailing edges in place and inspect ribs so that corresponding ones in each panel will be identical. Cover panel with wax paper and insert longest rib, then smallest rib. Cut wing tips from sheet of 1-16 inch balsa so that grain runs parallel to length of ribs. Give leading and trailing edges, wing tips and the center rib a coat of clear dope. Begin papering wing at bottom of trailing edge, then wrap it over leading edge and back toward trailing edge. Pin one panel to workboard and elevate the opposite panel about 3½ inches by placing a block under tip. Apply liberal quantity of cement to the joining of the two wing panels. Remove all surplus cement with razor blade.

Tail. Assemble each elevator panel separately and cement them into position. Be sure each panel is attached at same elevated angle. Complete the assembly and covering of rudder and cement it to center of the fuselage tail, giving it a two-degree directional turn to cause model to circle.

Wing Mounting is a streamline cabane strut cemented to ¼ inch squared framework. It is made separately and cemented to center of fuselage. Wing is mounted to it by attaching a rubber thread to the leading edge of strut and passing it over center section of wing and attaching to a small tack driven into trailing edge of strut.

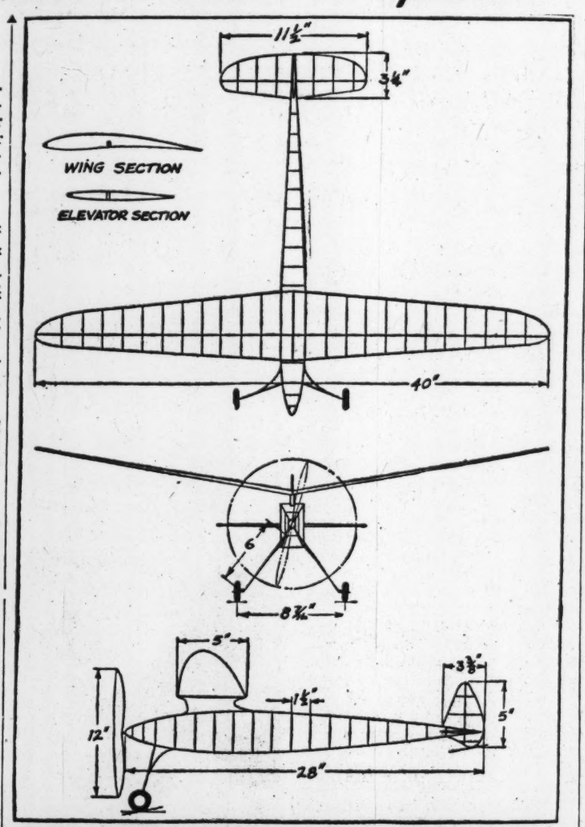
Propeller. Since this model usually is flown outdoors, the propeller should be hardwood. Spruce, basswood or pine serve excellently. Cut along outline of blades with a sharp coping saw, then whittle block until blades are about ¼-inch thick. Complete camber by sanding blades in a rotary motion with rough sandpaper; finish with fine sandpaper. Give completed blades two coats of clear dope.

Power is composed of twenty strands of ⅛" or 3/16" x 1/32" rubber thread. Cover rear hook and propeller shaft with aluminum tubing, or other non-abrasive material.

Nose block is carved from a solid piece of hard balsa and the propeller shaft rotates through a hardwood nose plug. Due to tension of 20 strands of rubber, 3/16" x 1/64" brass washers should be used on propeller shaft between nose plug and propeller.

Landing gear is mounted forward of wing and is composed of two struts on each of landing-gear legs. A shock-absorbing device is made by bending wide into a "V" shape at the axle. The main landing gear struts run forward along bottom of longerons, across first forward cross section member and down opposite side, then bend down toward wheels.

Adjustments: Mount wing to cabane strut, as explained. Give propeller about 100 winds and glide it gently into wind. If model climbs rapidly and falls off into a spin, move wing back. If it dives rapidly, move wing forward, at same time warp up the trailing edge of elevator.



Upper: Plans for cabin model. Lower: As the finished plane appears.

Daily Quotation

WHATEVER happens in the world, let us sing and say, We will wait what God the LORD *will do.*—MARTIN LUTHER.

Daily Anecdote

Absorbed

Edison's deep absorption in his work sometimes led him into curious lapses of memory. Once he actually forgot his own name!

The incident occurred in Edison's early days as an inventor. Standing in line to pay his taxes, he became deeply absorbed in a knotty problem. At length he reached the window, took out his money, and prepared to pay his taxes, when he was asked, "What's your name?"

Edison looked blankly at the collector, tried vainly to remember who he was, and was preparing to leave when the tax commissioner called out, "Why, hello, Mr. Edison."

Edison grinned, turned back to the window, and paid his tax.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A section on the East Side of New York City.
2. An Arab State set up within the Palestine mandate, under the responsibility of the High Commissioner for Palestone; its boundaries have not been determined, but the country is largely desert.
3. A resort city on the southeastern coast of Florida.
4. Belgrade.
5. A carnivore of Siberia, related to the marten.
6. A wide region in Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina, consisting of grasslands in the north, and an arid and desert plain in the south.
7. Chicago, Illinois; founded 1893.
8. It rises in Yukon Province, Canada, flows through Alaska, and empties into Bering Sea; 1800 miles long.
9. The Netherlands.
10. It was moved to Greenfield Village, Michigan, by Henry Ford.

Did You Ever Wonder

How 'Big Ben' of Westminster Got Its Name?

"Big Ben" is an enormous bell, which hangs in the clock tower of the British Houses of Parliament at London. It is the chief of the bells in the famous Westminster clock.

The Westminster clock has four dials made of iron and glass which can be brightly illuminated at night. The dials are more than 22 feet in diameter and stand some 180 feet above the ground. The massive minute hand does not move in a constant sweep around the dial, but jumps more than a foot every 30 seconds.

The great bell on which the hours are struck weighs nearly 14 tons and its deep booming tone can be heard 10 miles away. The four smaller bells which make up the familiar Westminster chimes weigh from one to four tons and may be heard for nearly five miles.

The hour bell was originally christened "St. Stephen." However, the bell is much better known the world over as "Big Ben," and the reason for this is as follows:

In 1851, when the Houses of Parliament were being built, a man by the name of Sir Benjamin Hall, president of the Board of Public Works, was untiring in his active helpfulness and encouragement. The value of his services was well

known and much appreciated, so in 1856, when the question came up in Parliament as to what name should be given the huge bell in the clock tower, someone shouted, "Why not call it 'Big Ben'?"

Considerable enthusiasm and much laughter was evoked by this suggestion, for Sir Benjamin was a big man of more than ample girth, which dimensions had earned for him the sobriquet of "Big Ben."

Catching the public's fancy, the bell's nickname stuck, and the huge hour bell of the Westminster clock has been known ever since as "Big Ben."

The bell which now tolls the hours is the second Big Ben to have been cast. The first Big Ben was never hung, for it was found in the final tests to have a flaw in the metal.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

To the Rescue

(Chicago Tribune)

Davenport, Iowa

After 18 hours of looping the loop, a robin was rescued from the top of a 30-foot tree. The bird became entangled in a string used in building a nest. The string knotted around the bird's leg and as it attempted to fly away, it would be swung around the branch of the tree and the length of the string shortened. Aided by two police officers, a rescuer climbed a ladder and freed the robin.

Brevities

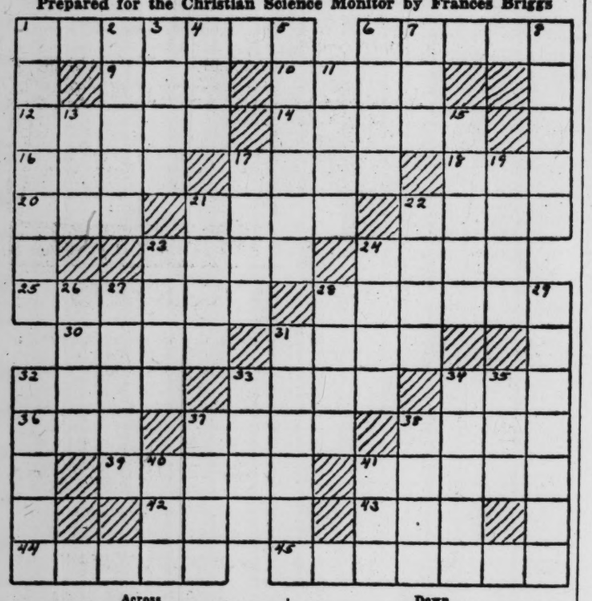
St. Louis Star-Times: Modern efficiency: Building a stainless steel, machine-filled kitchen in which to open cans and make sandwiches.

Portland Oregonian: It was a Canadian editor this time who found the crop of spring poetry so bad he had to rewrite it before throwing it in the waste basket.

Office Economist: Vision is what people think you have when you guess correctly.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for the Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "These Twain"?
6—What Belgian city is capital of East Flanders?
9—What is a river of eastern France?
10—The tortoise raced with what animal?
12—What is a lively gesticulatory dance of Scottish Highlanders?
14—Beethoven's "Fidelio" is what?
16—What is a seaport of Portugal?
17—What is a merganser of northern Europe and Asia?
18—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
20—What is bristle-like appendage of certain grasses?
21—Who discovered Cape of Good Hope?
22—Asterisk is what?
23—What is name of bay on coast of Oregon?
24—What is a frame for interweaving threads into a fabric?
25—What actress wed Alexander Korda?
28—What is chief river of Australia?
30—What European bird is about size of American crow?
31—What goddess is mentioned in "Paradise Lost"?
32—What is a dark shaly limestone found in Ireland?
33—What is an antonym of "partial"?
34—In Arthurian legend, who was king of Britiany?
36—Who was Babylonian god of the heavens?
37—Who was author of one of New Testament books?
38—The skylark is noted for its what?
39—What river of China is known also as the Hsiang?
41—The jikungu is a house, plant, or lemur—which?
42—What is the kowhai of Australasia and Chile?
43—Possesses.
44—What is the Forbidden City?
45—What is one of pins used in certain English games?

Down

1—What is second largest city of New York?
2—What is a county of northern Scotland?
3—What is first name of Martini, singer?
4—Where is Newquay (abbr.)?
5—What was first name of author of "Lays of Ancient Rome"?
6—Topsy did what?
7—In speaking of Biblical Bashemath, what pronoun would you use?
8—What Italian river is mentioned in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus"?
11—Solomon imported what animals?
13—Legal learning.
15—John Drew was what?
17—Sitten is the German name of what Swiss commune?
19—What is a priest of Tibet?
21—A wooden brick is called what?
23—What is an island of northern Norway?
25—Riding whip is what?
26—Who co-stars with Lynn Fontanne?
36—What was name of Fingal's dog?
27—What is a mountain peak of southwestern Colorado?
28—Who was any one of nine goddesses, daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne?
29—What is principal river in China?
31—Passes opinion upon.
32—What animal is known as the ship of the desert?
33—Peter Paul Rubens was born in what month?
34—Baron Munchausen liked to do what?
35—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
37—What is any of several Brazilian palms?
38—A lath is what?
40—In speaking of Biblical Puteoli, what possessive pronoun would you use?
41—What is 21st letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

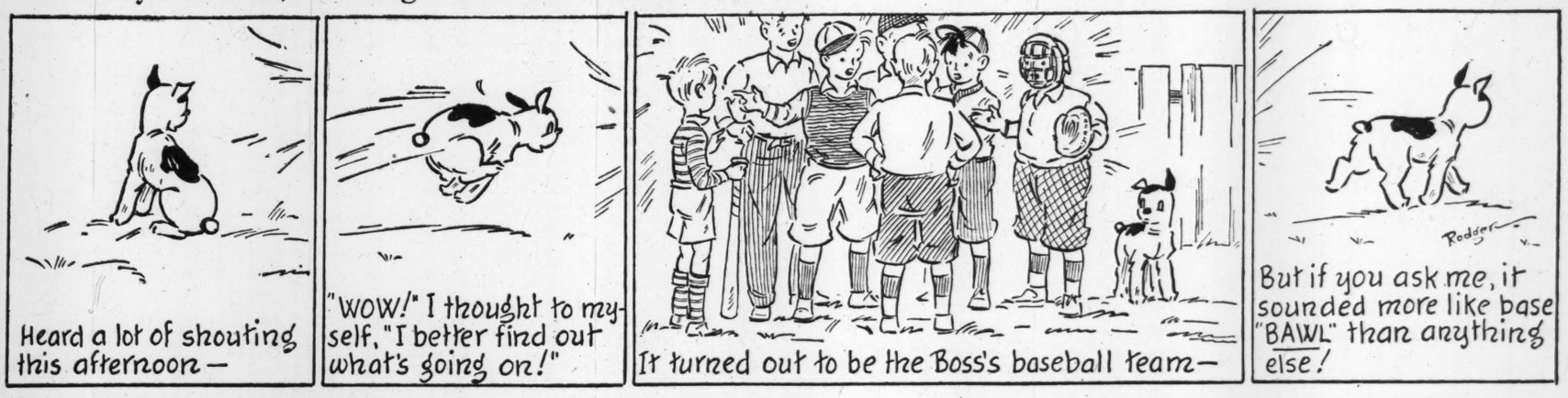
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Treasure Expedition De Luxe*

By LE PELLEY

NO TELLING HOW FAR WE'LL HAVE TO FOLLOW THIS CREEK!
BESIDES—ONE OF THE LANDMARKS IS A HOUSE.... CHANCES ARE THE HOUSE ISN'T STANDING AFTER ALL THESE YEARS
THE ROCKS WILL STILL BE THERE
AND THE MILL STONE...
WELL—WHAT'LL WE DO? CAMP HERE FOR THE NIGHT?
I HAVE A CABIN IN THESE WOODS ABOUT A MILE FARTHER... LET'S STAY THERE...
SAY.. THAT SUITS ME FINE! I FEEL LIKE ROUGHING IT NICE AND COMFORTABLY...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's What It Sounded Like to Me!*

By RODGERS


Heard a lot of shouting this afternoon—
"WOW!" I thought to myself, "I better find out what's going on!"
It turned out to be the Boss's baseball team—
But if you ask me, it sounded more like base "BAWL" than anything else!

The Adventures of Waddles—*No Harm in Trying*

By THE HAGERS

TED WEBB SAID WISTFULLY, "I NOTE FITZ-MAURICE HAS A NEW SPEEDBOAT.
I'D LIKE ONE TOO, BUT THAT AMOUNT WOULD CRIPPLE MY SMALL BANK ACCOUNT."
"LET'S BUILD ONE, TED. A PLAN I'VE SEEN IN 'DRAKE'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE.'
OF COURSE WE'D NEED A LOT OF SPACE." "MY BASEMENT, WADDLES. JUST THE PLACE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Program for America

Since before the Munich truce this newspaper has many times stated its opinion that a sound peace could not be gained on Nazi terms. We believe there is a fundamental conflict between most of the modern world and the Nazi system. Nations which have achieved even an imperfect freedom of religion, thought, speech, and trade could find no durable peace in a world where totalitarian violence had become the final arbiter.

Attempts to appease Nazi expansionism have not won genuine peace for individuals or nations. German liberals hoped to live more or less comfortably with Hitlerism. So did Danish and Dutch neutrals. But that system grows by what it feeds on. One after another, with the exception of Sweden and Switzerland, the self-governing Nations of Europe have succumbed or gone to war.

What does this mean to other peoples who love freedom? What in particular does it mean to the United States? Even if it be assumed that the Allies will win, complacency is not in order. The world we have known will not return. The longer the war continues the more difficult will it be to find the old patterns of freedom, for war makes refugees of social institutions as well as people.

If the possibility of Nazi victory be considered, the demand for active and immediate measures to strengthen the cause of freedom becomes apparent. An Allied victory would at least help to make the world safe for democracy, but a German victory, opening the way for every dissatisfied country to seize what it could by force, would make the world safe only for anarchy. In that state there would be no freedom for Germans or for any other people the Nazis had captured. And no peace for those who still tried to maintain their freedom, as Americans inevitably would.

Would it not be better to seek peace now through defeat of Naziism? Whether one's interest be chiefly in helping those now bearing the brunt of oppression and of battle, or in protecting the United States, or in strengthening the cause of freedom in the world, the answer is the same—Yes. What then should the United States do? It should at once take more active steps to repel the Nazi assault. Americans could not unite on entering the war, but they can unite on steps short of war which may be more immediately useful. What are these?

1. Organize and finance refugee relief. The need is beyond imagining. Only America's heart and pocketbook can begin to meet it. And American aid in France and Britain will free their hands for checking the Nazis' refugee-making machine.

2. Repeal the Johnson Act. This would demolish the symbol of isolationism which today represents neither the real feeling nor the interests of the United States, and clear the ground for more active moral and material support.

3. Bend every effort to speed planes to the Allies.

4. Enact legislation removing the restrictions which prevent Americans from volunteering.

5. Encourage the chartering and building of merchant ships to supply the Allies.

6. Permit the French, British, Belgians, and Dutch to pay for war supplies with raw materials the United States would need in event of war.

7. Stop supplies of vital war materials now going to Germany from the United States through Russia and Japan.

Such a program would help the Allies. It would help America to protect herself. It would aid the cause of human liberty. And it might well prove the shortest road to peace.

Labor Cleans Up a Racket

In stamping out the fraudulent collection of money from business men under union guise, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has just finished a useful bit of housecleaning. It prosecuted and put in jail a former international official of the Building Service Employees' Union associated with George Scalise, recently indicted on charges of extortion in New York.

The racket complaint grew out of solicitation of business men in New England for advertising in a labor yearbook which the labor Federation claimed was fictitious. Some 265 firms paid money for ads. The book was not published until after the Federation had obtained an arrest and it was never put into circulation. Three men were found guilty of larceny and conspiracy to steal.

Obviously a clean-up of this kind can best be undertaken by the labor movement. Its leaders quickly know what is spurious where an outsider might not suspect anything dubious. Business men are gullible; they don't want to offend, and many would rather contribute than take a chance.

This case points to more that the labor world can do to rid itself of parasites and elements that bring discredit on bona fide labor organization. The sound leadership of organized labor has opportunities and responsibilities whose larger use would be of wide benefit. Labor's new power raises a demand for higher standards.

Lettuce Lawns?

News percolates through the gaps in the Alleghenies that a gardener in Western Pennsylvania found grass sprouting all over his vegetable bed and lettuce springing up on the lawn—and was his face red? The situation, resulting from switching the packets of seeds, suggests what might be done about certain recalcitrant lawns. and garden plots.

Every gardener knows the perverse habit of grass, which insists upon growing among the roses and radishes and absolutely ignoring those bare spots on the lawn. A waving display of carrot tops might be a pleasant change from flat turf, and certainly it would relieve the lawnmower-pusher. Feathery asparagus bushes might solve the problem of keeping children from playing on the lawn. Those who hold that rutabagas and parsnips are unfit for human consumption doubtless would readily agree to seeing them leave the garden forever.

Probably, if he set out to do it, a gardener could produce a beautiful bluegrass crop on a well-fertilized garden plot and be happy to let the lettuces wander at will over the lawn—if they would drive the dandelions out.

Coping With Treachery

Recently two men in different western States were refused naturalization as American citizens because they had made remarks indicating an admiration for Hitlerism. Ordinarily such sentiments might be passed over as matters of personal opinion, and it is regrettable that they have to be taken into account now.

But with the examples the Nation has had of treacherous "fifth column" work abroad, with some recollection of German espionage and sabotage during the World War, and with reports of poisonous propaganda work going on in Mexico, there is ample ground for all reasonable precautions. Deportation is a weapon which may need to be used against some who abuse national hospitality, and citizenship confers immunity from the rather broad powers of deportation; hence some care is in order in bestowing citizenship.

This is not to say that the present deportation laws need be broadened. They already provide for the shipping off of "anarchists or persons who advocate the overthrow of the government."

But the proposals of Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, that all aliens in the United States be required to register and that fingerprints be taken in connection with passport visas for entry into the United States seem justified and appropriate under present circumstances. Yet it should be recognized that many potential fifth columnists are not aliens but citizens, sometimes natives. The House of Representatives took account of this the other day when it voted to withhold relief funds not only from aliens but also from any others who are Communists, members of Nazi Bund groups, or who advocate overthrow of the Government.

Legally the essential safeguards in the United States against disloyal activities rest in the Espionage Acts of 1917 and 1918. These provide penalties for circulation of matter urging treason or insurrection, for scurrilous or abusive language about the form of government, Constitution, flag, or uniform, for efforts to steal military information, misuse passports, or sabotage production of war materials.

It is worth while for citizens to know these provisions and be alert to possible treachery in their midst. Yet there ought not to be any hysteria, any witch-hunts, or any loose mouthing of mere suspicions, which may either do great injustice or tip off a spy as to his danger. Any information should be turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the gathering of evidence be left to them, and any prosecution be based on facts, not guesses.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Too Bad to Be True"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The events of this war are continually reminding us of the last great war, either by their similarity or their difference. For instance a man, some years after the last war, spoke of a strange experience which had happened to him. He was not, at the time of the occurrence, affiliated with any religious body; at least, he spoke as if he were not, yet he gave his experience as one of the most illuminating of his life.

He said that he was among a certain number of men, sent out with supplies to a sector which had been cut off from the main army at that place. The road they were to travel, on foot, was swept by the fire both of the Allies and of the Germans; the scene, even to a hardened soldier, was one of indescribable horror. So much was he impressed by it that he felt his mind was going, and in that peculiar frame of thought, he kept telling himself that at certain points he would go mad.

But, as he looked around him, he said that it came to him with an overwhelming conviction that "the whole thing" was not true. It was too bad to be true, he said, and there he rested.

Well, it seemed to him that, at that moment, he suddenly found himself turned around and going in the opposite direction. He was startled, and even more so when he found that everyone else was going with him. Then, to his surprise, he noticed that his pack of supplies had gone. After a few moments, he spoke rather hesitantly to the man beside him, and, without explaining anything, he found that the entire detail had been to their objective, had delivered their supplies, and were on their way back to the lines.

Today, when we are all being forced to go through experiences hitherto unprecedented in our lives, we may discover in this incident a comforting reassurance that we *can* go through them unscathed.

Boston — OBSERVER

"Day By Day"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing you to express my deep gratitude for the firm stand you are taking in the foreign situation. It seemed to me as though every Monitor reader must be strengthened by the editorials you have given us day by day.

After reading your "Editorial Letter to the Readers of The Christian Science Monitor," I realize that perhaps the recognition of the righteousness of your unfailing support of those countries which are standing for democracy and religious freedom has not been so clearly recognized by all of its readers.

It sometimes takes a lot of whipping before mortals let go of complacency, and so it is in this situation. H. M. COLE

Albany, N. Y.

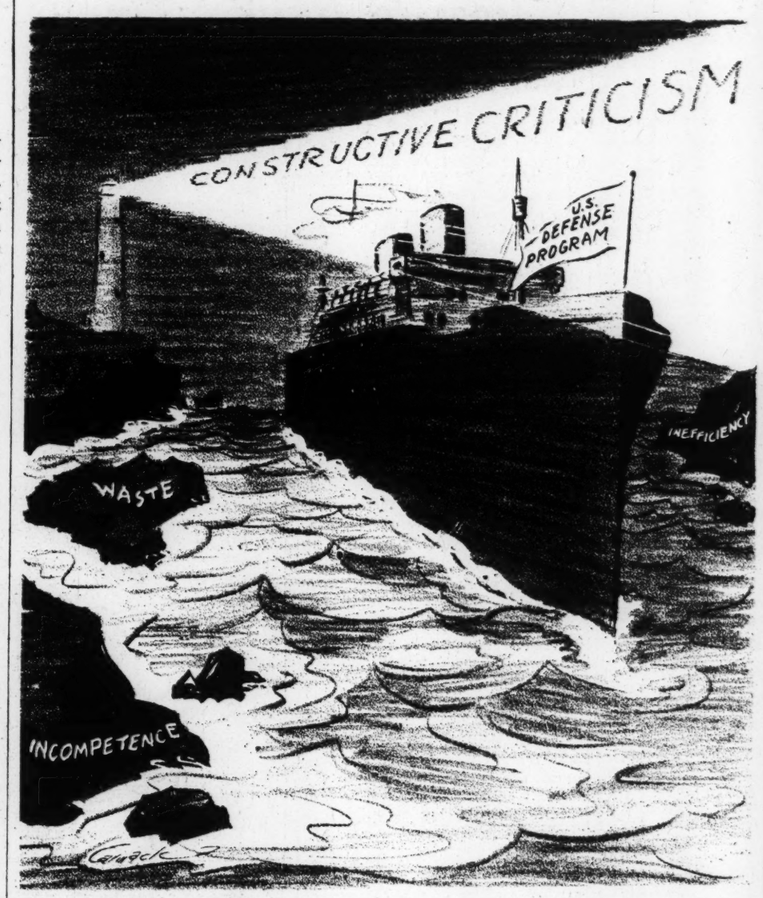
Ostriches?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been particularly appreciative that the Monitor has taken the attitude of not hiding facts and has been doing, it seems to me, all that was reasonably possible to keep individuals and governments from either hiding their heads in the sand or refusing to face the facts. How many ostriches are there left? Are we in the United States, that is, many of us, ostriches? P. R.

Elsah, Ill.

No Time to Blackout the Lighthouse



Not All Stripes Are Dishonorable

I rise to the defense of an unappreciated friend of mankind, a much maligned and persecuted little creature of the woods and fields, which deserves our protection. He is a courageous fellow and has never been known to run from an enemy, yet he is never vicious and never offends anyone unless attacked or disturbed. And he always gives an opponent plenty of warning. Moreover, he is at work for man's benefit during practically all his waking hours. His name? the zoölogists call him *Mephitis mephitis* and the rest of us call him skunk.

Don't laugh. Let me present the rest of my evidence. United States Government biologists say that the skunk is the greatest single enemy of the army worm, tomato worm, cut worm, potato bug, locust, grasshopper, and caterpillars. Think of that, you gardeners and farmers! Yet some thoughtless persons class the skunk as vermin and slay it on sight.

I speak at this time because some of our National Parks report trouble with some tourists who do not understand or appreciate this gentlest and friendliest of wild creatures. In some places, notably around the hotels at Glacier National Park, they have constituted somewhat of a problem because of the public attitude. Just as visitors are coming to understand what they may or may not do with regard to the wild bears in the Yellowstone, they may also learn that if they will allay their fears and let Mr. or Mrs. Skunk absolutely alone, he or she will leave *them* alone.

Our ancestors had never seen anything like the skunk when they came to these shores. The name is Indian in origin. Because its distinctive odor was something like that of the vicious little fitchet of Europe, they dubbed our striped friend "polecat," and attributed to him the poultry-killing habits of the European beast.

* * *

Now, Mr. Skunk does take a chicken now and then, especially a very young one that can be caught on the ground, but not one in 500 of his tribe ever tastes chicken. In the first place, the skunk is too heavy and clumsy to climb a roost, and chickens are not his natural food. One well-known naturalist writes that he has known a mother skunk to make her nest and rear her young in the inner walls of a chicken yard without molesting egg or fowl. Usually, if found in a henhouse, a skunk has been attracted there to finish up the kill of another animal, most often the rat. Rarely, a skunk becomes demoralized by the taste of chicken meat and will pursue a chicken even in broad daylight. Obviously he should pay the penalty.

But the few chickens eaten by skunks are small compensation, indeed, for the destruction of field mice and various forms of vermin. Consider what the School of Forestry and Conservation of the University of Michigan says in one of its bulletins:

During a period of two years the food of 1,700 skunks was examined and careful records made. In round numbers it was found to consist of 57 per cent insects, 18 per cent wild berries, 12 per cent grain, 10 per cent rodents, and 2 per cent birds, including poultry.

Our biologists at Washington say the skunk has the uncanny faculty of being able to hear and smell, down in the ground, the grubs that cannot be reached by birds. These he digs out before they can emerge and multiply. In an eight-acre field in Manitoba, biologists found that skunks were destroying 14,200 white grubs to the acre—and every farmer knows how voraciously this underground dweller devours the roots of grasses, grain, legumes, strawberries, potatoes, and the like. So much for the skunk's work in mankind's behalf.

One of the most amusing sights of the countryside is that of a mother skunk taking her brood on a foraging expedition. The young walk in single file behind their parent, in a row which sometimes stretches out eighteen or twenty feet. No motorist cares to interrupt such a procession when it crosses the road, and a skunk never hurries out of harm's way. This is one reason why there have been so many fatalities among the *Mephitis* tribe on the highways.

* * *

Would you care to catch one of the youngsters for a pet? Tiptoe up behind and lift up the rearmost by the tail. There's a test for your courage! So held, he is harmless; the tail must be over the back before the skunk can launch his distinctive form of attack. But this is not a recommended procedure.

If you meet a grown skunk face to face while walking on a patch through the woods, it is always well to give way gracefully. You are safe as long as he faces you, and as long as you are more than ten feet away. If you step off the path and stand still, likely enough the skunk will pass you in dignified indifference.

As to catching young ones, I have often heard of persons who kept skunks as pets, without experiencing any difficulty. The skunk is a great mouser and will keep the premises free of grasshoppers and crickets. They are good neighbors under a barn—if dogs are prevented from attacking them. One man kept a young skunk in the house, in a box at the foot of the stairs. Whenever his master passed, the animal stood on his hind legs and begged to be taken up. If ignored, he chippered and stamped his feet with rage. Affectionate and playful, the little fellow enjoyed nothing more than scratching his master's trousers and then being chased—for all the world like a pup or a kitten.

Except in those enlightened sections where certain growers of crops have had skunks protected by law, we have rewarded this friendly creature for its faithful labors with hours of torture in a steel trap. He deserves something better at our hands.

MALCOLM W. BAYLEY

Down the Middle of the Road

On What We Agree

By Erwin D. Canham

In building the structure of internal unity so imperatively needed in the world crisis, the United States may well begin by listing the things on which all agree.

First is the necessity of national self-defense. The Administration's rearmament bills are going through House and Senate with virtual unanimity and a minimum of oratorical criticism—even where it is justified—of past failures. There is united determination to build up American armed forces without stint. Even so-called pacifists and isolationists are pretty well agreed on this score. The only dissident notes come from those like Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who feel the present rearmament drive is based on hysteria. But these views are in a distinct minority.

Second, there is a widespread desire to achieve and strengthen political unity, and to avoid deep or bitter dissensions in a Presidential year. Exactly what will best contribute to this goal is not yet clear. Possibility of an actual coalition administration seems now unlikely. But formal coalition is unnecessary if opinion is united behind policy.

Third, there is a marked feeling—even if not a unanimous one—that no one man or leader need be regarded as indispensable to the national political welfare. As the crisis deepens, Americans are confident that unity of feeling would produce the required leadership, from whatever political party or parties. Nearly all are in accord in wishing to maintain constitutional procedures.

* * *

Fourth, as to world policy, it can at least be agreed that the Monroe Doctrine is the Nation's basic program. Yet maintenance of the Doctrine now involves wide problems, contains vast implications. Should Canada, a belligerent in the present war, be protected against attack? What if the King and Queen of the British nations take up residence in Ottawa? What if the British Navy is lost or gravely weakened? Should Greenland be occupied? Should West Indian islands be protected by the United States? Should the Doctrine still extend to all of South America? These questions are now being generally posed.

Fifth, there is wide uneasiness about "fifth column" activities in the New World. But what are Trojan horses here? Do they include the German-American Bund, the Christian Front, the "Star Spangled Fascists" who have long been openly sympathetic with the Nazi regime? How are we to protect free speech, innocent refugee groups, honest Americans of foreign extraction, pacifists, and conscientious objectors from witch-hunting?

Sixth, there is a general welling-up of sympathy for the destitute and helpless of Europe. Tangible aid and perhaps refuge must be prepared for many. Here is an immediate field for national effort. Already the American Red Cross is raising funds. But much more sweeping steps may soon have to be taken. Evacuation of many women, children and other non-combatants from war-torn Europe, and provision of very large food supplies are likely immediate needs. An American effort comparable to a war effort, but strictly humanitarian, is plainly required.

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On all these points there can surely be little disagreement. No such degree of unity has yet been attained in behalf of either economic or military aid to the Allies. Considerable changes in national thought, perhaps even revolutions in thinking, are taking place. But there are still plenty of dissidents. Only last week Senator Robert A. Taft, though a prominent Republican Presidential aspirant, ventured to make the most isolationist speech of his career, contemplating German victory as preferable to American participation in the war.

And among disillusioned, job-hungry, skeptical American youth lies perhaps the largest field of dissent. As far as informal polls and other expressions could show, student opinion is today very largely in a state of moral disarmament in the face of fascist aggression. This generation has been brought up on several kinds of writing and talking about war: the books which portrayed 1914-18 as nothing more for a propaganda-duped United States than a defense of bankers' investments; the novels and studies which stripped the World War of all moral content and left no cause worth fighting for; the analyses based on Marxism, which put only an economic and imperialist interpretation on present events.

Perhaps the greatest problem for the United States, as it rallies its forces in a struggling world, is to achieve national unity not only in guns, ships, and planes but in the thought of all its people—especially the student generation.

The Wide Horizon

Room for a New Bank

By Roland Hall Sharp

Now that nine American Nations have taken the first steps toward actually establishing an Inter-American Bank, voices of criticism, alarm, and indifference mingle with the plaudits of those who welcome this financial departure. As so often occurs, the solid ground of agreed utility lies somewhere between claims that soon will be in full debate before the United States Senate.

The need for some means of facilitating credits and trade within the Western Hemisphere is apparent. Private capital holds back. It remembers that most of the southern countries, with the shining exceptions of Argentina and Venezuela, owe sizable sums in defaulted bonds. Some adjustments are being made, by Brazil, Chile, Panama, and other countries.

For some years the Export-Import Bank of Washington has served to unfreeze credits southward. Warren Pierson, president of the bank, has insisted on careful safeguards for repayment. "The only loan that promotes good will is one that can and will be repaid," he told the writer a year or so ago.

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Just as funds of the United States Government stand behind the Export-Import Bank, so funds of all participating American Governments will stand behind the new Inter-American Bank. That is one of the grounds for criticism, since private capital sees another field being invaded by governmental competition. Advocates of the Inter-American Bank reply that no monopoly is sought. Governmental credits will be available when private capital does not dare.

Another focal point of criticism is the bank's control. Some of the discussion, even in high quarters, resembles the League of Nations debate of 1919. "The United States can be outvoted 20 to 1," is a familiar but inadequately documented charge.

Actually, the bank's framers in Guatemala City and later in Washington, had to take account of possibilities that the United States would dominate the new institution. Large-scale capital is available only in this country. Yet some of the other Americas, notably Argentina, Brazil, and Peru, already find their capital strength growing. Over beyond Cerro de Pasco in the Peruvian Andes you can see efficient new mines with cable carrier systems criss-crossing the ranges—entirely financed by Peruvians.

As finally set up, the new bank allows each member to buy shares in proportion to its dollar trade in 1938. The United States, Argentina, and Brazil are required to buy fifty shares each, valued at $5,000,000. The amount grades down until the seven smallest countries take only five shares, or $500,000 each.

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For these minimum blocks of the total $100,000,000 founding capital, each member receives twenty votes. This provision has called forth the prospect of the other Americas—chiefly borrowers—outvoting the United States—entirely a creditor. But a safeguard exists. Each additional share brings another vote. Should the United States invest heavily, a time would come when voting control might pass to this country. Therefore, it is stipulated that no member may hold more than 50 per cent of all other outstanding votes. And on the other side, to protect the United States against being at a "20-to-1" disadvantage, a four-fifths majority of outstanding shares is required for all decisions.

Everything naturally depends on the wisdom displayed in the bank's actual management. So far, the project has met with little enthusiasm in some parts of Latin America. Argentina and Chile have not yet joined. Many of the countries have no surplus capital—in fact, urgently need to borrow. Under such circumstances, the bank might be used as an instrument for indirect loans of a political nature. Such loans might be defended as an effective way for the United States to protect its southern security zones. But strictly political loans, especially if the principal is in any prospect of not being repaid, ought to be labeled for what they are. And more buying, not more lending, is the best way to help Latin America.

Under such safeguards, there is room for a progressively useful Inter-American Bank.

Mirror of World Opinion

Christian Refugees

The American committee for alleviating the lot of those driven from their home countries to begin life anew has issued a booklet in which its aims and methods are explained. Perhaps as good a way as any to express these is by selections from a list of questions and answers prepared for public use:

"How many Christian refugees are there in the United States at present? About 20,000.

"How many are involved altogether? At least 400,000 Christians and non-Aryans are potential *emigrés*.

"What are United States Government restrictions on this immigration? A guaranty that the refugee will not become a public charge, physical tests and the quota law, which permits less than 30,000 to enter annually from the German Reich.

"Don't they take jobs from Americans? Seldom. Those who earn a living normally go into relatively uncrowded fields or into jobs using their special abilities. For every three who work, there are seven consumers."

In the first six years of the Hitler government nearly 250,000 persons from all countries were admitted to the United States for permanent residence. Almost the same number left the country. In 1939 the full quota entered, and it is expected that the same will be true for 1940. The committee, in inviting support, recalls that the United States has been "a land of refugees" since the landing of the Mayflower, and it is from these arrivals that the country has grown great and prosperous. Those who are interested in furthering its work may send contributions to the American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.—*New York Herald Tribune.*